

MILLARD'S REVIEW

報論評氏勒密

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME V

SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1918

NUMBER 14

Contents

Editorial paragraphs	533
Special Articles	
Japan Must Cooperate with Allies in Siberia	
.....Hollington K. Tong	539
Why the Allies are Cooperating in Siberia, T.R. Jernigan	541
China and the American Newspapers Editor	
.....John H. Casey	543
Germany's Plans to Rule Siberia.....	545
Who's Who in China	546
Notes from Peking	548
News Summary of the Week.....	552
Men and Events	554
"Miss Amerikanka"	557
Far Eastern Press Opinion	561
Finance and Commerce	
History of China's Efforts at Currency Reform	
.....Tso Jui-ting	562
New Books and Publications	
President Wilson's State Papers	571
In the United States Court for China.....	572

IF Shanghai were located in America, every male citizen of military age would be compelled to do one of two things: *Work or Fight!* A ruling to this effect was put into force in the United States a few months ago and it has worked wonders. Young men, and their elders as well, of the "leisure classes" are now either serving their country as soldiers or are engaged in productive enterprise. It might be well to give here a further explanation of the term "leisure class." In America this term covers two classes of individuals: One class comprises that group known as hoboes or professional tramps. The other class includes the group of men of means who never work because they do not have to. They either possess fortunes or charitable relatives who support them. The "hobo" class occupies its time in travelling about the country and subsists by begging or petty thievery. The wealthy "leisure" class occupies its leisure time in "warming sofas and tangoing," to use an expressive phrase. Neither

of these classes, of course, includes men in certain kinds of work which is considered in these times as "unnecessary," or work that women are better qualified to perform than men. The point to this matter from the standpoint of Shanghai is that there are representatives in this port of both classes of "leisure" individuals. The hoboes or "beachcombers" are dealt with by their respective Consuls either through deportation or imprisonment. The other or wealthy "leisure" class has thus far escaped. Recent events in this city in connection with the so-called "Baseball Scandal," in which certain young men were accused of bribing baseball players in order to win bets, would seem to point to the necessity of the Allied Consuls putting into force in Shanghai a *Work or Fight* regulation. It is rather unfortunate that in these strenuous times of Holy Warfare and High Purpose in other parts of the world that Shanghai should become a volcano of abuse and slander over such a trivial and disgraceful incident. Whether the accused young men were guilty of bribery is not known. Certainly their conduct was unsportsman-like. We also might say here that the unnecessary airing of the affair in order to avenge personal grievances and spite is also unsportsman-like. The ruling in America that all able-bodied men must either *Work or Fight* applies to all Americans in China. If all the Allied interests here would invoke a similar *Work or Fight* order it would prevent the possibility of similar episodes in this port in the future.

THE Peking Government has received a number of protests from officials and residents of the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang against a reviving of the opium trade in China and especially in these provinces. Commercial and educational bodies first started the movement of opposing the sale of the drug, and

now the superior officials and officers have lined up against the pernicious traffic. The movement has thus grown in strength. In a telegram to the President and the Prime Minister last week, General Yang Shan-teh, Military Governor of Chekiang, states: "Don't force opium upon an unwilling public. We would like to preserve the fine name of this province." Circular letters of protest have been distributed broadcast. Influential citizens of Kiangsu and Chekiang resident in the Capital are doing their best to secure a cancellation of the arrangement permitting the sale of the drug in their native provinces. The people of Kiangsi and Hupeh, the other two provinces in which the opium traffic will also be resumed, are likewise protesting. The Government has bought from the Shanghai Opium Combine 1,576 chests of Indian opium at Tls. 6,200 per chest, the total being discharged by a deposit with the Combine of the first year national bonds, bearing six per cent interest and being redeemable in ten years. The Government has resold the opium to a newly organized Syndicate for a price double that which had been paid, thereby making a 100 per cent profit in the disgraceful transaction. The real promoters of the opium syndicate, according to the vernacular press, are Mr. Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Finance, Mr. Lu Chung-yu, Director of the Chinese-Japanese Exchange Bank, and Mr. Sze Shao-tseng, Director-General of the Lung Hai Railway. Payment of the bonds to the Opium Combine will soon be completed, as the last assignment of opium cargo is now on its way from Hongkong to Shanghai. The Syndicate is now getting retail merchants to handle the drug. It is known in Peking that Chao Chow opium merchants of Kwangtung will sign a contract to undertake the retail of opium for Shanghai with the Yah Chi Syndicate, to which the monopoly for the distribution of the drug has been given by the Peking Government, and which is nominally headed by one Wu Yin-chi, a salt merchant. As soon as this contract and other contracts have been signed, the Government will get approximately Tls. 30,000,000, as it has decided to sell the drug for something like Tls. 20,000 a chest.

IT may be remembered that in the spring of 1917 General Feng Kuo-chang, who was then Vice-President of the Republic, started the movement to buy up the stock of the Opium Combine on the pretext that this was the best way to stop opium trade in China. It was suggested that opium must not be smoked and that it must be made into anti-opium pills or used for medical purposes. Strong popular opposition thwarted the carrying out of General Feng's proposal, which was, however, revived this spring. Finally the Government signed an agreement with the Opium Combine for the purchase

of its drug. It was certainly a curious way to stop opium trade by buying over all the stock of the Opium Combine, as the Government had no obligation whatsoever to purchase the stock from the opium merchants, because the Anglo-Chinese Agreement signed in 1907 provided for the termination of foreign opium trade and Chinese opium cultivation on March 31, 1917. It is now clear that the only motive was to make money for those officials concerned. A stamp was designed and made by the Ministry of Finance bearing a curious legend in both Chinese and English, "For medical use," but the Government is at the same time making great efforts to extend the sale of the drug in every way possible, for smoking purposes or otherwise. This action is tantamount to an open encouragement of the opium vice, which has been gradually suppressed after so many years of hard labor on the part of anti-opium officials. It is known to the world that China has exhibited sincere efforts to do away with the evil during the last few years. She has just reached the threshold of complete success in the anti-opium campaign when greediness for gain has tempted the Peking officials to undo all the good work done by their predecessors.

A FEW months ago, wealthy and influential Japanese rice dealers and brokers were able to exert sufficient influence with the Imperial Japanese Government to get that body to prohibit the import of Chinese rice into the country. Their profiteering reasons for getting this order through are of course obvious. Now, owing to the severe rice riots in various parts of Japan which are greatly embarrassing the government, the Japanese are pressing the Chinese Government to remove the embargo on the export of rice from the province of Kiangsu. Such a request from Japan is greatly embarrassing the Chinese Government. This spring the Allies, after a conference in Paris, approached China with a proposal that she supply them with rice. China declined on the ground that she did not have a sufficient surplus and that if she had, export of her staple food would raise the price and deprive the poor of their very existence. The Allies considered the excuses as reasonable and withdrew their proposal. If China now yields to the Japanese demand she will be open to severe criticism, and to the charge of discrimination and partiality. Furthermore, the people in Kiangsu and other rice-producing provinces are entirely dependent upon rice for subsistence. The high price of rice in Japan was the immediate cause of the recent riots in that country. The Chinese people, who are much less able to stand any increase in the price of rice, would create a bigger disturbance if they should experience a shortage. Intelligent Chinese contend that there is no good reason

why they should be confronted with the possibility of rice riots in their own country in order to help Japan, which is doing everything in her power to injure their interests and dominate their country.

ONLY a few years ago a prominent Japanese politician and Cabinet member in the course of a speech made use of the phrase "if we had a republic in Japan." The context showed that he did not contemplate the possibility of Japan becoming a republic, nor did he remotely approve such a radical idea. But the mere fact that he had suggested the possibility of Japan becoming a republic was considered an affront to the Emperor of Japan. Such a storm was raised over the unfortunate remark that the Cabinet was forced to resign and the tactless speaker was driven into political retirement which lasted for ten years or more. It is interesting to recall this incident as a means of measuring the changing attitude of the Japanese toward their sovereign, for apparently that fine fervor of blended patriotism and religion which guarded the Emperor of Japan against anything which might possibly be construed as criticism is not so strong as it was in the latter years of Meiji. The late Emperor would have commanded the respect and loyalty of his people without any of the artificial Emperor-cult partly revived and largely invented by Prince Ito and his associates. No monarch in the world's history ever saw his country so thoroughly transformed as was Japan during the reign of Meiji and no monarch ever played a better part. Can it be that the carefully built up Emperor-cult is not enough in itself to ensure the sanctity of the Japanese throne? Is the present Emperor unable to command the reverence so freely offered his father? Is it because of a difference in the rulers or is it because the Emperor-cult itself is unable to withstand contact with modern ideas? Travellers from Japan tell many stories of remarks about the sovereign of Japan which are bandied about in the street cars and other public places. Perhaps one-half of these are untrue and the other half exaggerated. But it is significant that a great many Japanese consider the Emperor a fit subject for discussion, an idea unthinkable in the minds of the Emperor-cult founders.

ON the occasion of the rice riots, which apparently shook Japan more profoundly than is generally known, some of this criticism crept into the press. Mr. Tokutomi, editor of the *Kokumin*, in a discussion of the Emperor went about as far as any Japanese would dare to go. He said:

Many harbor the opinion that constitutional politics is a politics of law, and, in consequence, the virtues of the Sovereign have little effect on actual politics

as they have in the autocratic states. But the view is fundamentally mistaken. Man is a spiritual being. He cannot be ruled by the law which regulates material things. The Imperial virtue affects the people's minds as the rain the thirsty land. It is like the lubricating without which the social machinery ceases its movement. The Constitution is a dead being when the Sovereign lacks virtue and there is no spiritual harmony between the Sovereign and the people. Some may say that the relation between the Sovereign and the people in the constitutional monarchy is that of rights and duties. But this is a dangerous thought. "Rights" are apt to turn into "powers," and whenever power becomes the fundamental element in the relation between the Sovereign and the people, the two will be on bad terms. If there is a way for the strong to oppress the weak, there is also a way for the weak to oppose the strong.

Prince Ito must have turned over in his grave at this suggestion that the people of Japan might oppose the Emperor. Mr. Tokutomi hastens to add that nothing like this should ever be in Japan and that if any one harbors such an idea he must be a traitor. But he goes on to discuss popular rulers of other countries. Queen Victoria "who became the idol of the British nation," Edward VII. "who knew his people as well as he knew himself." Of King George V. he says: "His Majesty is the greatest worker in the British Empire at the present moment of great national crisis." Mr. Tokutomi continues:

At the same time we do not make any complaint to His Majesty, our Emperor. We are absolutely confident of His Majesty's great virtue and his effort to approach the people. But in order to make the Imperial virtue familiar to the people, a wise statesmanship on the part of the Ministers and other high officials in the Government is fundamentally required. This is their greatest duty. If they neglect to fulfill it, or attempt to close the door of the Imperial Court before the people, they must be punished as traitors. And now is the time when spiritual harmony between the Sovereign and the people is needed.

IN an article appearing in the *New Republic* under the title, "What Japan is thinking," one Mr. Shibata, a Japanese by name, makes very significant and interesting statements. He says that though the vast majority of the Japanese hate the methods employed by Germany in carrying on the War, yet the people are ignorant of the real purpose of the struggle and most of them look upon the War as a contest actuated by imperialistic policies, that Europe ruling and exploiting so many countries in Asia is looked upon with fear and suspicion which is deep-rooted, and that even the United States, despite her sincere declarations of anti-imperialistic motives, has an appearance of encroachment in the Far East. Before the United States entered the War the Japanese had no interest in it as they believed that the imperialistic tendencies of the European nations were responsible for the titanic struggle, but the statements of

President Wilson have opened their eyes to the real issues involved in the War. The author, analysing the causes responsible for lack of enthusiasm for the War in Japan, says that the Japanese people resent the unequal treatment accorded to them by the Western peoples, which though they do not express freely, yet they nevertheless do not forget. He makes it clear that Japanese who do not intend to return to Japan should be given American citizenship by a consistent democracy. Another reason why the Japanese are not deeply involved in the present struggle is purely economical. In order to exist as a nation Japan must either expand territorially or develop industrially. The author has nothing to say about the Japanese policy of territorial expansion, which he passes off by stating it is against enlightened opinion in Japan, though all the great empires have been built partly through conquest. As Japan is not rich in natural resources she must exploit Manchuria and China to develop industrially and she believes that the Allies do not wish to give her a free hand in these countries. "The whole Japanese people are well educated to this point of view and could easily be roused to oppose any force that wished to interfere with her economic relations with China and Manchuria. Those who know the history of recent diplomacy in the Far East know that our Allies have not always been our friends in the field of our economic expansion. If Western nations want our cooperation in spreading democracy they must honestly study the incompleteness of the present application of their system and make such changes as would educate us to believe in their faith in the universality of their doctrines."

We appreciate the frankness characterising the statements of the Japanese writer, but we fail to understand when and where the Allies have stood in the way of Japan's legitimate aspirations in China. It is the Chinese themselves who suspect the motives of Japan and freely declare that their country is going to be reduced to the position of Korea by Japan. The reader has only to remember the Twenty-one demands made by Japan in 1915 and her recent financial activities in China, in defiance of the united public opinion of the country, which keeps the civil war going on in China, to understand the real motives of Japan in the Far East.

A FEW letters in local newspapers have recently given publicity to the question of food in Shanghai hotels—a question which is privately discussed as often as two or more hotel dwellers get together. One correspondent declares he has lived in a half dozen countries but has never found in any of them food so

generally unpalatable and atrocious as that served in certain hotels of Shanghai. The correspondent might have included all foreign-owned hotels in China—with the important exception of those owned by the Japanese. Local opinion, privately expressed, generally seems to be that he might live in half a dozen additional countries without finding reason to change his opinion. Of course, this is the most trying part of the hot season; tempers and appetites are equally uncertain and there has been a shortage in the Far East of those sauces with which it is possible to disguise the taste of the most poorly cooked food. But change of season brings little relief for it is well nigh impossible to get a good dinner in certain Shanghai hotels, no matter what the season or the price. The man from Mars, or from America for that matter, might find this condition a little puzzling. There are few markets which offer a greater variety of foods throughout the year. We have here all the vegetables of the West and a lot of others as well. He must have capricious tastes who cannot find here meat and game to his liking, while in the foreign provision stores are to be found the favorite sauces, condiments and appetizers of a dozen races. With the exception of the imported goods, all of these provisions are much cheaper than at home. On our kitchen accounts, fresh eggs stand at 18 Mex. cents a dozen and though that may be a trifle more than the irreducible minimum at which the cook purchases them, they are, even at present exchange, well under half the price one pays in America. And other provisions are in the same proportion. Add the fact that a really capable cook can be employed at Mex. \$12 to Mex. \$16 per month and the Man from Mars would conclude that Shanghai is the Paradise of the Thrifty Epicure.

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Editor

J. B. POWELL
Associate Editor

HOLLINGTON K. TONG
Representative at Peking
17 Hsi Ch'iao Hutung
Peking, China.

J. L. HUTCHISON
New York Representative
Room 529, 17 Battery Place
New York, U.S.A.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

BUT here the monster *Infra Dig* would interfere with Martian logic. With labor here so cheap it is obviously unnecessary for the foreigner to do for himself many things he would do at home as a matter of course. From this circumstance has arisen the curious code that it is *infra dig* for a foreigner to do anything that a Chinese can be employed to do. The Chinese servants have given this code their enthusiastic endorsement and support. They have been quick to see how, by playing on the vanity of the foreigner, they could save themselves from the annoyance of supervision and increase their unearned emoluments. Hence cooks, house boys and coolies have fostered the idea that a "foreign missy" does not inspect the kitchen, count the eggs, nor enquire into the curious fact that chickens so seldom have liver, heart and gizzard. Hence the legion of foreigners who exist on poor food in their own homes and hence also the offensive food which is the rule rather than the exception in Shanghai hotels. In the hotels, the arrangement for catering is in keeping with the compradore tradition. It is farmed out by contract, the guest being left to the mercy of a caterer whose profits would all vanish before healthy appetites. Just what the caterer receives for supplying and cooking the food served in hotels is a mystery to the public, but it is reported to be about 30 cents, a price that will not afford a very substantial meal even at Shanghai prices. But it is the system itself that is at fault, in the management of hotel dining rooms as in the management of a good many foreign enterprises in China.

IN a recent issue of the *New East*, Tokio, Dr. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*, discusses the problem of patriotism in China. He says the explanation for the supposed lack of patriotism which has been commented on by so many students of Chinese history is found in the fact that in Chinese society the unit is the family and not the individual. The interests of the family came first, not those of the members composing it or of the state itself. This system has some defects, Dr. Tyau admits, but says it is one of the primary factors which has enabled the Chinese as a nation to be still vital when their Egyptian, Greek and Roman contemporaries have long since departed. If the maxim "take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves" is a sound one, then "take care of the family and the nation will take care of itself" should be equally unimpeachable. But there are evidences of a growth of the kind of patriotism known in the West.

Thanks to the railway, telegraphs and other modern facilities for travel and intercommunication, the barriers which once used to separate one part of the country from another are gradually disappearing,

and people begin to realize what it is to be a citizen of a free and independent sovereign state. If the love of the soil that gave a person his birth has been lying dormant all these centuries, it is now rapidly asserting itself. Hence the clamor for the cancellation of all railroad, mining and other concessions. One's family interests to-day no longer count, because the state, and not the family, is paramount.

Foreigners who have lived in China to see the changes that have been brought about since the collapse of the Manchus, will agree with Dr. Tyau that patriotism is more in evidence now than it was in the days before the revolution. That it is often inarticulate and as frequently misguided is not surprising. But genuine patriotism does exist and given an opportunity to express itself along constructive lines it will do more than any other force to rescue China from the ills which beset the country.

IN practically all of the leading colleges in China and Japan, modern languages such as English, French, German and Spanish are taught. Since the beginning of the war many a college faculty has been sorely troubled as to whether the courses in German should be continued. In the Philippine Islands, all courses in German have been barred and the same is true in many of the American States. In connection with this subject the American National Educational Association has recently taken action which is of special interest in view of public discussions of this matter which have taken place in China. We are for this reason presenting the resolutions passed by the American Educational Association:

The council recognizes that instruction in the German language has been misused in the past as a means of preserving the foreign quality of Germanic populations in this country and as a means of general German propaganda. The council believes that activities of this character should be peremptorily suppressed by state authorities, and that instruction in German has no proper place in the elementary schools.

It is, however, the sense of the council that public authorities dealing with the question of instruction in the German language in higher schools and colleges should give great weight to the following considerations:

- (1) The fundamental distinction between any language and the ideals and principles held by the nation using it;
- (2) The necessity of understanding national enemies as well as national friends;
- (3) The importance, if only as a matter of national defense, of maintaining the most complete contact with the results of German intellectual activity;
- (4) The advantage of making it possible for future college students to begin the study of German in the high schools;
- (5) The impressive example of our allies—England and France—which for the preceding reasons,

and in spite of sufferings incomparably greater than our own, have maintained their instruction in German.

That the Modern Language Association be asked to approve a commission to consider what revision of modern language text-books is desirable with reference to national ideals, and what modifications, if any, in college entrance requirements in modern languages are required by the present emergency.

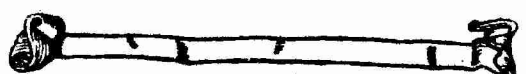
AMERICAN newspapers and financial journals to hand continue to comment favorably on the proposal of American Bankers to re-enter the Banking Consortium for the purpose of extending financial assistance to China. From the standpoint of China, these comments show that there exists a well developed sentiment to be fair and just to China and the Chinese people in the arrangement soon to be concluded. This is indicated in the following from a recent issue of the *New York Times*:

"Trade follows the flag" when commerce is conquered in the German manner, and other flags are excluded as though traders were enemies. "Trade follows credit" when commerce is an exchange of equivalents in the Anglo-Saxon manner, and all are free to share in it. There is nothing exclusive about the proposed credit to China. The money is American and Japanese, but the credit is to be approved by our other allies who are not now in condition to spare funds. Russia and Germany fall out of the Six-Power credit group. Only \$50,000,000 is now spoken of, one-tenth of the amount of the Six-Power loan which failed. But China has capacity to borrow all we shall care to lend, and it is not easy to put a limit to our ability to lend when it becomes generally appreciated that lending means selling to the borrowers, and stimulation of trade which may again become slack, although that now seems improbable. Needless to say, any loan made with the approval of this administration must be made on the American principle of China for the Chinese, and an open door for the trade of all. Nothing now is said about concessions which on other occasions have acted as an entering wedge for alien intrusion and domination of native affairs. Nothing of that sort can succeed in the present enlightened state of international opinion. China's credit is not such that it can borrow without specific pledge, but the collateral is revenue, not land or franchises. The security is ample, for the political disturbances of China have not extended to its revenues. The proposed increase of customs is a matter of estimate, but there is a solid basis in the salt revenue. For 1917 it amounted to over seventy millions, and, after discharge of all debits against it, there remained \$68,613,370 for the free use of the Chinese Government. The present time is peculiarly propitious for the making of this advance with profit to the lenders as well as to China. Chinese bonds are selling lower in this market than elsewhere, for reasons of world conditions. The exchanges have been unfavorable to China, and transportation has been costly and scarce. But the demand for China's products, teas, silks, cereals, cotton, wool, hides, oils, has been urgent enough to overcome other unfavorable conditions. America in

particular has consumed large quantities of goods hitherto mostly sent to Europe, and can use more. There can be offense to none in an arrangement hostile to none, and beneficial to all.

ONE element continuously mentioned in the various comments that have come to our attention, is that the American Bankers insist that Japan must be a member of the reorganised "group" of Powers' banks. We commend this attitude to the attention of the Japanese bankers, and especially to that group of "scab" Korean bankers headed by Mr. Nishihara that have been moving heaven and earth in an attempt to shut American and all other foreign bankers out of China. The following comment from *Finance* emphasizes this point especially:

The new discussions have so far resulted only in bringing forward China's wishes as expressed by her Minister, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, and the attitude of the state department in the matter of providing protection for the lenders. The bankers are reported to decline to raise any large loan without this government's guarantee that the advance would be met at maturity regardless of what collateral the Chinese Government might have to offer. It is suggested that the four New York institutions actively concerned in the Six-Power negotiations take the lead in organizing a much more comprehensive American group which would advance \$50,000,000 to meet exigencies of the present situation. It is proposed that Japan, France and Great Britain participate in any agreement which may be reached with the Chinese, but with only Japan and this country supplying funds. The New York bankers have made it plain to Secretary Lansing that they will undertake no financing without the cooperation of the Japanese and the adoption of an international agreement protecting them in the supervision of the revenues pledged under the loan. There remains a substantial surplus in the salt gabelle over the liens, and with the consent of other nations it is proposed to increase customs from the present 3 per cent *ad valorem* basis to 5 per cent, thus providing a material addition to the government's income. It is understood to be the view not only of the state department but of bankers as well that if the negotiations just opened are carried to a successful conclusion the participation in the American end of the loan should be nation-wide. At the moment Russia is considered out of the old international group, though her signature would probably be sought after the establishment of a recognized government. With Japan, France and Great Britain in accord as to the guarantees to be furnished by China, and with this government's acceptance of the view that assurance of international cooperation to protect investors should be announced, it is believed in Wall Street that the relatively small amount now sought by China could be supplied through a flotation of bonds in the United States.



Japan Must Cooperate With Allies in Siberia

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE world has been greatly surprised by Japan's despatch of nearly six thousand soldiers to Manchuli, and of 30,000 to other parts of the Three Eastern Provinces, last week under the pretext of repelling the so-called Bolshevik invasion of Chinese territory without China's consent and the knowledge of America and the Allies. Attempts have been made by Japanese agents to show that Japan had not acted independently of China or against her wishes in the matter of the Manchuli movement, but I have learned from the highest authorities in both the President's Office and the Cabinet that Japan did act independently.

Only three weeks ago arrangements were made to concentrate all the forces of Japan, China, America and the Allies at Vladivostock, which was chosen as the starting point of the Siberian expedition. Japan's newest move indicates her unwillingness to abide by the arrangement and cooperate with the Allied forces wholeheartedly. As Manchuli is Chinese territory, Japan again has seriously violated China's sovereignty. It is interpreted in Peking as an attempt to seize control of the Chinese Eastern Railway before the Allied forces are able to get there and patrol the line jointly, and to station Japanese troops at advantageous points prior to their arrival. The Japanese soldiers are thus guarding bridges and a section of the Eastern Railway. In order to further strengthen Japan's position, 30,000 more of her troops have been sent to the Three Eastern Provinces, according to a telegram from the Military Governor of Kirin received yesterday.

Reports from Manchuli state that the Japanese troops under the command of General Fujii have forcibly occupied the Chinese barracks and have been conducting themselves provocatively. Had it not been for the restraining influence exercised by their superior officers, the Chinese soldiers might have broken out in open revolt against the Japanese troops. General Chang Huan-hsiang, their commander, has now succeeded in personally settling the question of the occupation of the Chinese barracks by the Japanese soldiers, whereby the latter are allowed to occupy half of all the available barracks at Manchuli and neighborhood.

General Pao Kuei-ching, Military Governor of Heilungkiang, departed for his province in haste on August 23 to take personal charge of the critical situation. The Government had promised to send him one division of Fengtien troops to be stationed at Manchuli. Its

present policy, as outlined to General Pao shortly before his departure, was to have a sufficient force at the place for the defense of Chinese territory itself, and to leave the Japanese troops alone for the present. The Prime Minister has, however, been repeatedly urged by some of his advisers to invite the Allies and America to send their joint forces to Manchuli against possible invasion by the Bolsheviks and German and Austrian prisoners, as a counter movement against Japan's plan to make the Manchuli expedition a purely Japanese affair.

The Chinese Government at first intended to lodge a strong protest against the despatch of troops to Manchuli by Japan, but after careful consideration of the present Chinese-Japanese relations and the fact that these two countries are, after all, members of the Allies whose interests on the Siberian-Manchurian borders are identical, it has decided not to do so. International pressure has, however, been brought to bear upon the Terauchi Government to leave the policing of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Chinese as usual. It has been suggested that in case of military necessity the line be policed by an Allied force instead of by a Japanese one so as not to endanger the rear of the Czecho-Slovaks.

Japan's operations at Manchuli, in reality, are a part of the Siberian expedition and, as such, she must consult America and the Allies previous to their commencement. But she did not. A consideration of the general plan of the expedition will make this point clearer. At present, the Red Guards or the Bolsheviks are assembling between Lake Baikal and Manchuli Station, in the Amur Province, and vicinity. The combined forces of the Allies and the Slovaks are clearing them up in the neighborhood of Vladivostock. When they have completed this task, they will move westward by the Amur Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway to join General Simeonoff's force, possibly at Karimska, where the two lines meet. Simeonoff's men, accompanied by Japanese troops, are marching towards Karimska to drive back the Bolsheviks, whose main force is concentrated at Chita, a city of great importance. Two days ago the Slovaks moving near Lake Baikal captured Verkne Udinsk, between which place and Irkutsk further westward they are now in complete control.

The capture of Verkne Udinsk is considered important, as it will enable the Slovaks to communicate with the world. As soon as the telegraph line between Verkne Udinsk and Urga in Mongolia has been repaired, we will get more news about the exact situation in that locality particularly and in Siberia in general. The strategy of the Allies and America is to press

the Bolsheviks northward by side-flank movements. As soon as the joint force has reached as far as Karimska, it will attack the stronghold of the Bolsheviks at Chita from the east, and the Czecho-Slovaks at Verkne Udinsk will also commence attacks on it from the west. In other words, the Bolsheviks will be sandwiched and can save themselves only by fleeing northward. The result will be the junction of the Vladivostock Slovaks and the Verkne Udinsk Slovaks, and the expulsion of the Bolsheviks and German and Austrian prisoners from that part of Siberia. When this has been secured, the combined force of the Slovaks can move westward to push back the Bolsheviks beyond Irkutsk without fear of their bases being in danger of capture by the enemy. Furthermore, the Allied force will patrol the Siberian Railway as the Slovaks advance. This is the strategy of the Allies. In sending troops to Manchuli without consulting the Allies and China, Japan has thereby acted independently, although this movement of hers constitutes a part of the Allies' plan. Lack of cooperation and of frank discussions of such military movement as is here shown should be avoided as much as possible, or the whole business of the Siberian expedition may prove a failure.

As Japan's Manchuli move is only a part of the Siberian expedition, she cannot take advantage as she did of the Military Convention made with China some months ago and occupy Manchuli, a Chinese city. Whether Manchuli should be occupied or not is for the Allied Commission to decide. Likewise it is for the Allied Commission to say which part Japan should play. Japan contended that because of the Military Agreement she sent her soldiers to Manchuli. Let us see what the Military Agreement provides before granting her contention. Article 9 of the Agreement states: "Details regarding the actual performance of this agreement shall be discussed by mutual agreement of the delegates appointed by the Military Authorities of the two countries concerned." Part of Article 11 provides that "as to the proper moment for the beginning of war operations, the same shall be decided by the highest military organs of the two countries." By merely informing the Chinese Government that Japan was sending troops to Manchuli and actually sending them thither two days later on August 13, Japan has violated both articles aforementioned.

That no formal consent has been obtained from China to Japan's despatch of troops to Manchuli every one now knows. In the latter part of last month a member of the Japanese Legation, however, asked the Prime Minister during an informal visit what the decision of the Chinese Government would be should the Three

Eastern Provinces be menaced by the Bolsheviks. In reply, General Tuan said that should there be any such eventuality the Chinese Government would carry out the provisions of the Chinese-Japanese Military Agreement. Again on August 8 the Japanese Minister himself called on General Tuan and simply discussed Japan's participation in the Allied expedition to Siberia and did not state where and when more Japanese troops would be sent. His visit was regarded as informal, and so understood by both Premier Tuan and Baron Hayashi. On August 11 the Japanese Legation informally informed the Chinese Government that Japan proposed to send troops to Manchuli. Two days later such troops were actually sent without formally notifying China or waiting for her reply. The only official notice China received from Japan regarding this matter was the declaration issued by the Tokio Government through Reuter's service, which was published in the Chinese press on August 15.

At the time when her troops were sent to Manchuli, Japan declared that her object was to give protection to her residents in that locality. Now she states that the action was taken on the strength of the Military Agreement, as is set forth in the declaration, the salient points of which are the alleged report of growing activities of the armed German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners in Siberia along the borders of Manchuria, and of their assumption of the command of the forces of the Soviets who are pressing upon the Chinese frontiers in the direction of the town of Manchuli. The declaration then states that "the situation involves a direct menace to Chinese territory and is of no less serious concern to Japan, as she is united with China by bonds of close solidarity. The two governments have accordingly considered in common the course to be adopted in this state of affairs and have agreed that as a provisional measure of emergency a portion of the Japanese troops at present stationed in South Manchuria shall be ordered immediately to proceed towards Manchuli." On the other hand, the Chinese Government claimed that there was no danger whatsoever of Bolshevik invasion. The Military Governor of Heilungkiang told Legation officials that during his recent visit to the Capital that there was only a small force of Bolsheviks in the vicinity of Manchuli. The American and Allied Legations, I understand, have no definite information on this point, and are sending representatives to Siberia to ascertain the truth. Even supposing that the Japanese statement that a large force of Bolsheviks and German and Austrian prisoners are outside of Manchuli be true, Japan must keep the Allies and America informed of the fact so that joint action can be taken, instead of doing what she has done.

Japan is also not playing the game when she delays the transportation of Chinese troops by the South Manchurian Railway from Mukden to Changchun to join the Allied expedition at Vladivostock. It may be remembered that some of the troops of the 9th Division left Peking a fortnight ago for Vladivostock and some for the frontier districts. On arrival at Mukden they were delayed, as one of the Chinese papers put it, because transportation facilities were refused to them by the South Manchurian Railway.

A telegram from the Chinese Minister at Washington dated August 25 states that the American Government is paying close attention to the Manchuli situation as well as taking a great interest in China's participation in the Vladivostock expedition. The consensus of opinion in the Capital is that America is able to stop any further independent action on the part of Japan, as she has now become a first-class military power and in her territory Japan finds a valuable market. The best policy for China to adopt at the present time is therefore to extend to the Allies and America an invitation for the co-operation of the joint force at Manchuli in anticipation of possible Bolshevik invasions.

Peking, August 25, 1918.

Why the Allies are Cooperating in Siberia

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

IT was only recently that Japan officially declared that her policy with regard to the Russian question was in complete accord with that of the Allied nations and America, and in evidence of her good faith the soldiers of Japan are now in Russia in the same encampment as the soldiers of the Western Powers named. The confidence of the Allied nations and America in the declaration of Japan could not be more clearly given than that they have placed their soldiers under the command of a Japanese general.

This army, composed of Western and Japanese soldiers, has not been sent to Russia in an aggressive spirit, nor for the ulterior purpose of becoming an army of occupation. The same enemy, who has for four years waged a needless war to become the dominating factor in the affairs of the world, has intrigued himself into Russia, and succeeded in disorganizing and rendering impotent that great Empire, is now directing his steps towards China with the same designing intention. The Powers which have defeated this enemy in France and compelled him to furl his flag in retreat now propose to meet him in Russia, destroy his



Don't leave lighting an open question!

Specify Brilliant wire lamps throughout thus marked



Brilliant wire lamp

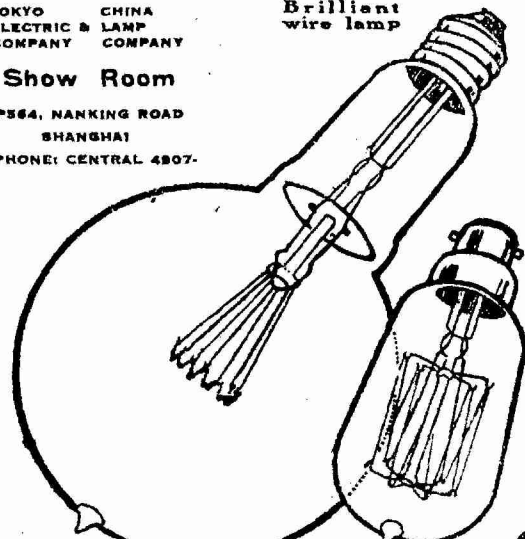
TOKYO
ELECTRIC &
COMPANY

CHINA
LAMP
COMPANY

Show Room

554, NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

PHONE: CENTRAL 4807.



influence in that country, and afford the Russian people the opportunity to establish a government of their choice. The marshalling of foreign soldiers on Russian territory has no other object in view than to secure for the people the quiet deliberation essential to the formation of government and free from let or hindrance.

In this and another connexion Japan has been singled out for criticism and her motives impugned. The writer in no sense presumes to appear as the defender of Japan in her policy as a whole, but he wishes to state the fact, that Japan has made a declaration of war against Germany and is practically an ally of America and the Allied nations, and has been aiding and cooperating in the Allied cause since she made the declaration. It is sufficient that England, France and America have not hesitated to give the proof of their faith in the loyalty of Japan, and it would seem that when three of the most powerful nations in the world have trusted Japan to the extent indicated, the citizens of those nations might at least be satisfied and contented that their countries knew what they were doing. In the encampment of their soldiers, in company with the soldiers of Japan, on Russian soil, they have consented that the Japanese flag should mark the tent of the commander-in-chief, and when cooperated consent is thus given those who are not German in sympathy could be reasonably expected to forbear their criticism and await results.

But the critics grow more persistent and severe whenever they connect Japan with Manchuli. (See preceding article by Hollington K. Tong---Ed.) They see in the movement of Japanese soldiers to Manchuli the ambition of Japan to annex Manchuria and other parts of contiguous China whenever in her interest, and never appear to be aware of the fact, that a Bolshevik army, under the leadership of Germans, is near if not at Manchuli threatening to invade Chinese territory, and that China is not prepared to repel the invasion. And these critical gentlemen may be reminded that China has professed her adhesion to the Allied cause, and also entered into a special agreement with Japan, whereby the presence of Japanese soldiers at Manchuli, in view of present circumstances, is authorized.

A Bolshevik army, led by Germans, will doubtless occupy Manchuli and other Chinese territory, unless prevented by Japanese soldiers, and China cannot be permitted to recede from the terms of an agreement warranting the action taken by Japan, that German intrigue, with a Bolshevik color, shall not be introduced into her borders.

The disordered condition of Russia bears seriously on the safety of China. There is a long stretch in their border lines and China herself is rent with feuds and strife. In Russia, there is no government. The whole country is dissevered into warring fragments and there is nothing left in the form of a government which a few months ago commanded the attention of the world. In China, there are two governments, both claiming to be constitutionally organized, but with a doubt in the land if either could maintain the strict legal claim in a court of law. At Canton, the Parliament has assembled and issued a manifesto presenting the Government at Peking as a Military Autocracy, and yet, in the manifesto, calling itself the Organized Military Government.

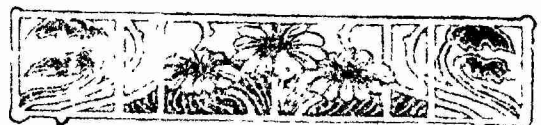
There is a sentiment in China that a military government is not needed for the welfare of the people. What the people need is one civil government organized and administered according to a certain and defined organic law. What China must do to gain and retain international respect and recognition is to eliminate military names and no longer live under a government in which the soldier is seen as the controlling element. Whether Peking or Canton be looked at there is the soldier in both capitals as the sustaining influence, and the promise or evidence of no effective public opinion in opposition. If the people will not act and think there is no hope for a public opinion in China, and without a public opinion the country may at any time be convulsed by the ambition of some military chief at

the head of an army. The reason why China is powerless to-day is the total absence of a public sentiment to say to Peking and Canton, that there must be a prompt cessation of the contentions in both places and there shall be peace in China.

It is remembered that when China severed diplomatic relations with Germany it was said that she followed the lead of America, but when America went a step further and declared war against Germany there was a halt on the part of China, and the halt has been the source of trouble to the country ever since. There can be no sensible doubt that had the Parliament then in session at Peking followed up the severance of diplomatic relations by a declaration of war, it would have continued its session and completed the writing of the permanent constitution for the Republic of China. The opportunity was thrown away by the insensate love of a majority of the public men of China to form political factions and test their skill in intriguing one against the other without regard to what becomes of their country.

To the characteristics here referred to China can trace the evils which have overtaken her and the unfortunate domestic position she at present occupies, as well as her standing in the political and international world. If it can with a show of truth be alleged that China has followed the counsel of any one nation, and committed her honor to that nation, there is no record where she has followed straightforwardly or been unfailing in her fidelity. If China has meant to follow at all it has been half-hearted, stopping along the way to bargain for money, and fatiguing all expectations. And the same reluctance to move in any direction, and the talk about her sovereignty, which has tired every one, still rules in Peking and Canton.

If loyal in the professions made to the Allied cause, where is the reason for China to object to the soldiers defending that cause, going anywhere in her territory to meet and drive back the enemy who is ready to invade it? The Allied soldiers are on the soil of France because the enemy is there. The same soldiers would be on the soil of England or America if the German flag was seen in either of those countries, and the contentious behaviour of China, when this hostile flag is seen just over her border, is not creditable to national honor and good faith and should not be indulged or allowed by her business men.—"*North China Daily News*," Shanghai, August 29.



China and the American Newspaper Editor

In June, 1918, *MILLARD'S REVIEW* offered a prize of a G. \$50 Liberty Bond to the student in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri who would prepare the best article on the subject, "*Why Every American Newspaper Man Should Make a Study of China and the Problems of the Pacific as They Affect America and the Future Peace of the World.*" The prize article was written by Mr. John H. Casey, of Knoxville, Iowa, and appears herewith. The judges in the competition were: Rollo Ogden, editor of the "*New York Evening Post*," Harvey Ingham, editor of the "*Des Moines Register and Leader*," and Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism.

A RECENT dispatch from Paris states that China and Japan were informed on May 18, 1918, that the Allied governments had arranged for Entente military cooperation to meet the danger to the peace of the Far East by German penetration into Siberia. The development of the proposed plan will be watched vigilantly by the peoples of all nations—but it is only one of a score of weighty problems born in the Far East. More than ever before in the world's history America will be drawn into the maelstrom of world politics after this war.

The American people will be demanding an interpretation of the United States' participation in Chinese affairs. They will want to know what advances Japan is making in China. They will search the columns of the daily papers in quest of information about Japan's attitude toward the Philippines and Alaska. Who will tell them of conditions in the Philippines and whether the Islands should be granted their independence or not? It is to the newspaper men of America that they will look for instruction. All of these problems vitally concern the American people as well as the Chinese, the Japanese and the Filipinos. Upon their successful solution rests the future peace of the world.

In the first place, a better understanding should be fostered between the West and the Far East. "But," protests Hamilton Holt, managing editor of the *Independant* and chairman of the press committee of the National Peace and Arbitration Congress, "how can the people of any two countries understand each other—or to be specific, how can the peoples of China and America understand each other—if Chinese journalists are ignorant of America and American journalists ignorant of China?" Obviously not much can be accomplished between two men, two lovers, or two nations who are not well acquainted. It is only when we do not know men that we distrust them and impute to them wrong motives.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to *Millard's Review*, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

Head Office,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

Very few American newspaper men have ever visited China, Japan, the Philippines and other countries of the Pacific. The most definite ideas they have, then, are necessarily gained from such sources as books, chatauqua lectures, and world's fair exhibitions. If one is fortunate, he may make the acquaintance of one or two representative people from Eastern countries; but all of these methods of familiarizing oneself with a foreign country are like a view gained by looking through the wrong end of a telescope. They all lack the vividness and detail of a firsthand, naked-eye experience. We write and speak of the East from a maze of unabashed ignorance. If an editor had been so misled on his trip to the World's Fair and Exposition held at St. Louis in 1904, as to have judged the mass of the Filipino and Hawaiian peoples by the Igorotes and other half-barbarous tribes which amused the fair visitors by diving into the water for pennies, we fear for the intelligence of that editor's constituency upon the Philippine question. Is it any wonder, then, that when misunderstanding arises, erroneous opinions about China, Japan or the Philippines, intentional or unintentional, are rife, and false public sentiment is engendered in America that does incalculable damage to our good relations?

As a means of remedy for these prevalent misunderstandings, it has been suggested that American and Far Eastern newspapers could have better informed correspondents. Not only that, but they could spend more money on their news service, probably to good advantage. But the greatest thing of all which has been sug-

gested is an exchange of visits of very distinguished Americans and Far Eastern journalists. Suppose the editors or proprietors of, say, the thirty leading daily, weekly and monthly organs of American public opinion were selected to go to China and Japan next year and make a three or four months visit, and that the following year a number of Chinese and Japanese journalists should be sent to the United States, there is no doubt as to the almost incalculable effect such an exchange would have on the good relations of the countries, to say nothing of that on the editors themselves.

The financial aspect of the matter might well engage the attention of the peace societies and commercial organizations of China, Japan and America, which, no doubt, could find ways and means to carry it into effect. Most certainly as the basis to friendly relationship between countries and as a basis for the future peace of the world, by one or all of these methods a better understanding should be fostered.

Since international friendship and trade depend upon the amount of accurate knowledge nations have of one another, it follows that the press, upon which the diffusion of intelligence largely depends, is the most powerful agency in existence for promoting good relations and international peace.

In the second place, the Far East in the opinion of such men as James Bryce (author of "The American Commonwealth") and John Hay (promoter of the "Open Door" policy in China during President McKinley's administration), will be the arena for great-world events in the near future. Such a wonderfully fertile field of news should not by any chance be neglected. James Bryce says that China is destined to become the industrial and commercial center of the world, and the Pacific the chief theater of the world's events. John Hay, in one of his writings, calls attention to the fact that the storm center of world politics, despite all eddies, has moved steadily Eastward, and it is recorded that he once said: "Whoever understands China socially, religiously, economically and politically, has a key to world politics for the next five centuries." This leads us to assume that China is the coming power of the Far East and to observe that China is a worth-while nation whose friendship we should cultivate. John W. Foster, probably our greatest authority on international law, long adviser of the Chinese government, says that in view of their history and achievements no nation, ancient or modern, has stronger claims to be called a great people than the Chinese. John R. Mott, Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, says that of the thirty nations which he has visited and studied, the Chinese have impressed him most of all, combining as they do, all the elements of the conquering, freedom-loving Anglo-Saxon race—patience, industry, cheerful-

ness, physical virility, fecundity, homegeniety, adaptability, mentality. One-third of the world's population is Chinese.

In the third place, there must be a realization that China must be protected in her struggle for progress; that when the contest of nations for power in China is revived after the present war, America must share in the only honorable conclusion; that China must not be plundered nor dismembered. There must be a realization along with this that the upbuilding of China is vital to the future peace of the world. American newspaper men intelligently informed about conditions can be of inestimable service in bringing about fair play to the Chinese. That all America has a feeling of comradeship for the Chinese is a matter of record. China naturally looks to the United States as a big brother nation. We must prove true to our trust. At different times the Chinese Government has confided to an American the task of framing new treaties, and of representing her in the delicate negotiations dealing with foreign governments. Down to the present time we have taken the attitude of fair play as between other nations and China, and what is more to the point, of fair play for China as well.

American newspaper men could not find a more patriotic duty to perform than to ably and intelligently support our government in its role as big brother to weaker nations, in its advocacy of the open door as opposed to special privilege in Chinese affairs. The United States is unalterably pledged to the maintenance of a balance of power between nations and to the protection of the weaker governments of the world, against the aggression of the stronger. Finally, America, by reason of her participation in a large way in the present world war, will no longer complacently stand aside to watch the affairs of men threshed out by the other nations alone. From now on the United States will play an active part in world politics.

Because a better understanding should be fostered between the West and the Far East and because American newspaper men are in a position to enlighten their readers and to foster this better understanding; because China is the coming power of the Far East; because the Far East will be the arena for great world events in the near future; because China is a worth-while nation whose friendship we should cherish; because the upbuilding of China is vital to the future peace of the world; because the American government from now on will play an active part in the politics of the world; and because the American people will want to be informed on all international questions—these are a few of the reasons why every American newspaper man should make a study of China and the problems of the Pacific as they affect America and the future peace of the world.

University of Missouri, July 1, 1918.

Germany's Plans to Rule Siberia

WITH their army halted on the Western front and their U-boat campaign a failure many German publicists have begun a campaign to bring about what in Germany is called "Eastern Orientation." They say it may be the destiny of the Anglo-Saxons to rule the sea but that Germany's destiny is to rule the continent; that the collapse of the Russian offensive has made the fulfillment of this destiny easily possible. They declare that Germany's future lies in the great plains of Russia, Siberia and China, where they will find all the food stuffs and raw materials they need. In possession of this continent Germany will be in a world position as strong as she would be able to achieve by a victory over the Allies.

These views are very clearly set forth in an interesting book, the author of which is a political agent in the service of the German Government. Ten years ago he was well known in the international anarchistic movement. His *nom de guerre* is Werner Daya. Daya was one of the German revolutionists going to Russia, when the December battles of 1905 were planned. He took part in the Moscow barricade fighting, and, later on, was deported to Siberia. There he made very intensive economic and sociological studies of the whole Russian Asiatic continent. This knowledge, which he gained as an insider of the Russian revolutionary movement, as a political prisoner in Siberia, is now at the disposal of the German Government.

According to Daya, Siberia, together with Turkestan, could furnish Germany with all raw materials which the United States is able to produce. The cotton production of Turkestan might be more important than that of the United States. The wool production of Russian Central Asia might be more important for the world market than that of Australia. The wheat production of Siberia, especially in the southern parts, might in the near future be more important and better in quality than that of Canada and the Western States of America. It is only necessary for German industrial enterprise to open the doors of this forgotten continent.

The author highly praises the Siberjak, who he considers as a sociologic transformation of the original Russian, who is as different from the real Russian as the American of the United States is different from an Englishman. He declares that the Siberjak shows economic qualities and a realistic common-sense, such as the Russian peasant never shows. It is only necessary that in Russian Asia the Germans should be ruling. Formally,

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 10 The Bund.

according to his views, Russia will remain the master, but it is necessary that Germany develop the country economically.

It is necessary to construct a network of railways, through which the markets of China, Persia, and even India will be reserved for German products. A combination of navigable channels must be constructed, which, according to the author, is very easy through simple junctions of the enormous Siberian streams. In this way, Siberian wheat could reach Central Europe at a far cheaper price than American wheat. The special aim should be the division of China between the Russian-German continental union on the one side and Japan on the other side.

The east and the north of China, and also the middle of the country, must be reserved for the German-Russian union, which will rule the future Siberia. The west and the south must be a monopoly of Japan. He points out that the energy which Germany ought to apply in fighting against the Anglo-Saxon domination of the oceans in order to get only part of the power of the oceans would be sufficient for becoming master of the whole continent from Antwerp to Vladivostock, and threatening India through Persia and Turkestan from the west, and from the north. He points out that it is to the utmost interest of Germany that the old Russia,

SPENCER LENS CO.

Buffalo, New York, U.S.A.

MICROSCOPES

for

**Medical, Metallurgical,
Sericultural, Anatomical**

uses kept in stock

Shipments of: Bullseye Condensers, Rotary
Microtomes, Drawing Apparatus, Electric
Arc Lamps, Micrometer Eyepieces, Acuplats,
Slide Boxes and Slide Cases

on the way

Prices the same as in America, plus transporta-
tion charges. Send for illustrated catalogue.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

**SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS DEPART-
MENT, COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.**

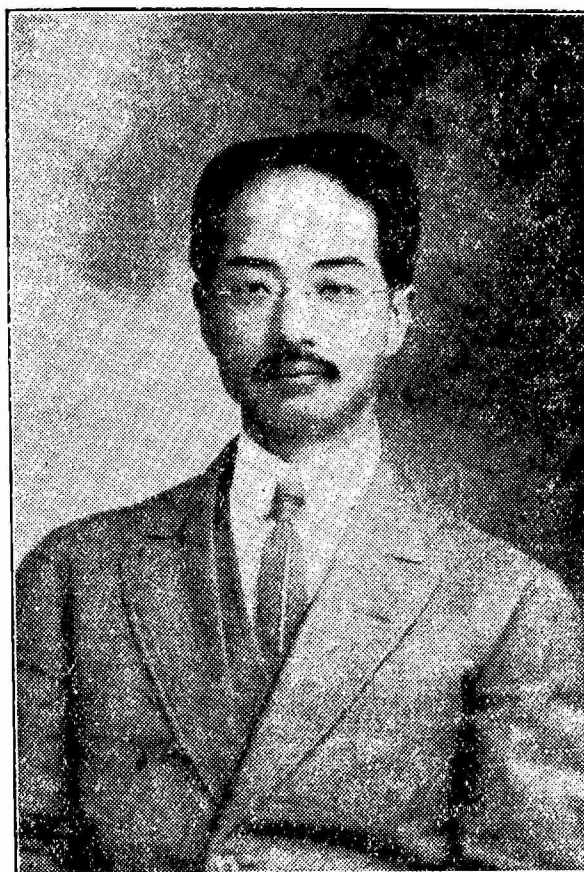
C453 Honan Road, Shanghai

under which he does not include new Russia, namely, the Ukraine parts of the country, should remain in an actual state of social anarchy. The social anarchy in old Russia gives a certain guarantee to Germany, and the Siberian capitalism, the Siberian industry, and the Siberian commerce will be developed not by Russia, but by Germany. At the same time the continuance of the social anarchy by old Russia is quite necessary to the German program in order to drive out the best elements among the Russian population as emigrants to Siberia.

According to the author, Siberia needs millions of Russian emigrants and milliards of German capital. Both are only available if anarchy continues its rule in old Russia. Germany must tolerate and even encourage the present Government at Moscow, as only in this case will there be guarantees that no colonial extension from Russia to Siberia will interfere with the Germanization of this immense continent. Germany must remain hostile to the Anglo-Saxon Powers ruling over the oceans, and must become the friend of future Russia. Germany can only make a real efficient war in future against the Anglo-Saxon Powers when she can meet them as the master of the continent on the Pacific shores in India, Persia, Syria and Egypt. Meanwhile she will have the interior line of a strong position, namely, the strong position of the rulership over the continent.

The war between Germany and Russia was a historical misunderstanding, artificially grown up through the intrigues of France and England. Germany has an interest to go hand-in-hand with Russia in a common rule of the continent. After the fall of Tsarism and the beginning of the Bolshevik anarchy there is not the least danger that Russia will become a dangerous competitor of Germany in Siberia and Turkestan. Of course, the author points out, everything must be done to prevent the actual anti-English and anti-American government in Russia falling and being replaced by elements representing Russian capitalism. Capitalistic evolution in the big Russian-Siberian continent is exclusively reserved by him to Germans. The author warns the German capitalists from penetrating in European Russia, especially old Russia herself. He makes an exception for new Russia or the Ukraine. Old Russia must furnish to the future German economic empire of Siberia and Turkestan cheap labor but no capitalism and no industrial leaders.

Who's Who in China



Nang Han, Chinese Forestry Expert

Ngan Han, Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, has been recently transferred to the Peking-Hankow Railway for planting trees along the line and in some special districts for timber supply and for prevention of floods. He has left Peking for the purchase of needed lands for the purpose. In forty years.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.



Telephone :
Central 778

Shanghai—4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Branches—Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin,
Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Can-
ton, Vladivostock.



Cable Address :
DANICA

Engineers and Contractors

We specialize in Machinery and Supplies which carry the quality guarantee of well known manufacturers. We have resident engineers in China qualified to make recommendations in the application of machinery, prepare designs, and supervise installations for

**Power Plants, Pumping Plants, Railway Equipment,
Machine Tools, Mining Machinery and Explosives,
Textile Mill Machinery, Flour and Oil Mill Machinery,
Reinforced Concrete Construction.**

We carry stocks of Telephone, Telegraph, Electric Lighting and Power Supplies, Marine and Stationary Crude Oil and Kerosene Engines, Pumps, Mechanical Instrument, Surveying and Drafting Supplies.

General Exporters and Importers

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Steamers—Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia
14,000 Tons.

San Francisco-Shanghai

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
ALSO MANILA AND HONGKONG.

Modern Equipment—over-head fans, no upper berths, one and two-berth state-rooms only. Safety of passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with T.K.K. and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Further information regarding freight and passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1-B NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.
(PALACE HOTEL BLDG) TEL. 5056

Cafe Trianon

We have special facilities for serving tiffins and dinners to clubs and organizations.

*Let us give you
estimates.*

Open 8 a.m. to 2 a.m.
Music 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
11 p.m. to 1 a.m.

No. 25. Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

he believes that all timber needed by the Peking-Hankow Railway can be supplied by the forest reserves to be soon created under his direction. W. Purdom, an English forest expert, is assisting him in this task. An article about the plantation of trees by these two experts was published in MILLARD'S REVIEW of August 10.

Born in Chao-hsien, Anhwei, Mr. Han studied at the University of Nanking from 1896 to 1905. He graduated with a degree of A. B. On account of his high scholarship, he was engaged as a teacher of the same University upon his graduation. He taught here for two years. In August of 1907, Mr. Han arrived in America to pursue his higher education, supported by the Government. From 1907 to 1909 he studied liberal arts at Cornell University. With this preparation, Mr. Han attended the University of Michigan and studied forestry in 1909, where he stayed for three years. From 1911 to 1912 he studied agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. From these institutions of higher learning, Mr. Han received the degrees A. B. in 1909 and M. Sc. F. in 1911.

In August of 1912, Ngan Han returned to China. He was soon afterwards invited to join the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and later promoted to be Senior Clerk. Now and then he was sent out for investigation. Once he was Director of the Bureau of Forestry in Kirin. From 1915 to the time when he was transferred to the Peking-Hankow Railway, he was Assistant Director of the Bureau of Forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. He is also Editor-in-chief of the "Agriculture and Forestry Review."

Mr. Han is popular among returned students from America. He is considered a hard-working man, and is farsighted. He is always ready to give assistance where such assistance is welcomed.

Notes from Peking

Dr. Robert Coltman, Peking representative of the Standard Oil Company of New York, returned to Peking last Wednesday from America after a vacation of eight months. Mrs. Coltman returned with him. Dr. Coltman resumed his office soon after his arrival. John A. Bristol, who acted for him during his absence, has not yet received instructions from the Shanghai Office of the company as to whether he will remain in Peking or return to Shanghai.

Mrs. C. J. Ryder, sister of Dr. C. D. Tenney, and her daughter, Miss Alice Ryder, are visiting Dr. Tenney. They will probably stay in Peking for one year. Their home is in Connecticut.

Wang Yin-chang, a candidate for the Vice-Speakership of the House of Representatives who failed to get the position, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the House. Mr. Wang is a good friend of General Wang Yoh-tang, Speaker of the House.

M. Padoux, French Adviser to the Chinese Government, has gone to France on furlough. He will be away for six months.

M. Dubescq, former editor of *Le Temps de Paris* and now Peking correspondent of that paper, has returned to Peking after having visited in Shanghai for three weeks.

Wang Ting-chang, expectant councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Peking for Vladivostok last week to look after China's interests there.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli inspected the Tientsin Dyke which was recently completed for the protection of the port against inundations.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, and of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, who has been ill is fast recovering. On Friday he returned from the Western Hills.

Chow Chi-lien, former second secretary at the Chinese Legation in Tokio, who was recalled to take charge of the Austrian and German subjects to Australia for internment, has been appointed Chinese Consul at New York. He will leave for his post shortly. Chow received his M. A. from Edinburgh University, and Ph. D. from a German university. He is a native of Ningpo, and is now thirty-five years of age.

Thirty graduates from the Medical College at Tientsin have been commissioned by the Military Governor of Chihli as medical officers attached to the High Commissioner's Army Medical Corps.

The Government yesterday received a joint telegram from General Wu Pei-fu, commander of the Chihli troops in Hunan, and other commanders refusing to fight the Southerners and advocating peace. The telegram has created a crisis, and will cause more confusion of the political situation.

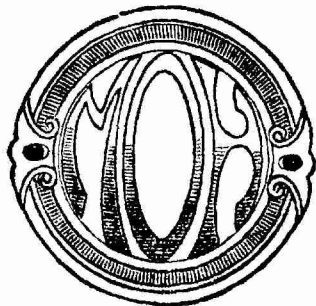
The Ministry of Finance has printed a series of fractional currency notes in ten cent, twenty cent and fifty cent denominations to meet the needs of the Fengtien money market.

Roger S. Greene, Resident Director of the Rockefeller Foundation, who is visiting in Shanghai, is expected to return to Peking early next week.

The Peking-Tungchow road, which was constructed by the flood refugees from funds supplied by the American Red Cross under the supervision of Captain McDonald, of the American infantry, will be officially turned over to the Metropolitan Governor on August 30.

Chao Heng-jui, Chinese Consul at Vladivostok, has telegraphed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs re-

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation



America's Leading Manufacturers and Distributors of

Dyes, Dyestuffs and Chemicals

Factories at Jersey City, Woodbridge, Newark and Milford, N. J., North Sydney, Nova Scotia, Boston Mass., and Chicago, Ill.

*Aluminum Compounds
Ammonium Compounds
Barium Compounds
Calcium Compounds
Coal Tar Derivatives
Acids
Special Oils*

*Potashes
Caustic Sodas
Dyewoods
Dyewood Extracts
Acid Colors
Basic and other Colors
Greases*

*Direct Colors
Sulphur Colors
Tanning Extracts
Red Oils and Fatty Acids
Fish Oils
Animal Oils
Vegetable Oils*

EXCLUSIVE BUYING AND SELLING AGENTS

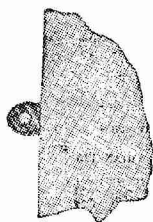
Chinese-American Company

2A KIUKIANG ROAD, SHANGHAI

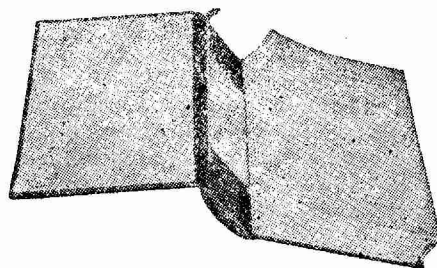
Hankow

Peking

A Binder for your Review



Keep your copies of the
REVIEW in permanent form
by binding each volume in
our attractive handy binder.



An attractive addition to your library table

The binder is in dark green cloth with gold lettering and will make an attractive feature for any library table. It is substantially made and conveniently operated and will keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form and easy of access. After each volume is completed you can lay the back issues away, or have them bound and start over again with the binder on the new volume.

On account of the importance of passing events in the Far East at the present time, you will find it greatly to your advantage to keep the copies of the REVIEW in permanent form for reference as the years go by. The cost of the binder is Mex. \$1.50. In case you live outside of Shanghai, add ten cents for postage.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

questing that he be given power to control judicial affairs and to try ordinary cases. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice may grant the request.

* *

Efforts are being made by influential people to cancel the forestry loan agreement, which has been opposed by Kirin and other provinces. A bill will be introduced in the Parliament demanding that the agreement be submitted to this legislature for approval. General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, now proposes that a sufficient amount of money be raised to refund the loan.

* *

In a circular telegram to the provinces, the Peking Government calls the attention of the provincial officials to the fact that the opposition soldiers are seizing and censoring mails destined for Szechwan. In order to prevent official documents from falling into their hands, it advises the provincial authorities to hold communication with the officials in Szechwan or thereabouts by telegraph whenever they have important questions to discuss. As to ordinary official documents the Government considers it better for them to be transmitted to Szechwan by way of Shensi, which is still under Peking control.

* *

The *Government Gazette* has published an official dispatch from the Ministry of Education stating that reports have been received from the superintendents of Chinese students in Japan and other countries about disputes between Chinese students and their foreign wives. The Minister of Education has now issued orders that Chinese students abroad who marry foreign wives will be deprived of their scholarship.

* *

It is learned that the Canton Railway is contemplating to mortgage the whole line for a big foreign loan. Some time ago, at the request of the Kwangtung authorities for a loan of \$100,000, the company was obliged to contract a small loan of \$80,000 to meet the demand. It was made from the Bank of Formosa.

* *

A band of women brigands, thirty in number, armed with pistols and daggers, are operating in a certain section of Shantung. According to one report, they have even fought against the Government forces.

* *

The Ministry of the Interior has dispatched orders to the Tartar General of Chahar directing him to take proper measures for the protection of the motor buses which are now running a regular service between Kalgan and Urga. An armed police force of 1,000 will be recruited for this purpose. In addition to this, every car will be allowed to carry arms.

* *

The cavalry and artillery units of the "Model Army" left Peking on Friday for Mukden en route for Vladivostock. The Engineering Corps followed one day later.

General Wang Yih-tang was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives on August 20. On August 22 Liu Yen-ke, a supporter of General Chang Tso-ling, was elected Vice-Speaker. Liang Shih-yi and Chu Chien-chen have been elected Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the Senate respectively.

* *

Last week the Government received an urgent telegram from Li Shun, Military Governor at Nanking, suggesting a peaceful settlement between the North and South.

* *

The Prime Minister gave a dinner to the members of Parliament last Sunday. Several high officials were present at the function. In the course of his speech of welcome the Prime Minister said that when Li Hung-chang was in Peking he made it a point to employ only "men of talent." He hoped to carry out the same policy.

* *

Lt. Colonel Y. Kamada, the commandant of the Japanese troops in North China, arrived in Peking on Tuesday morning. He replaces Colonel Suzuki, who has been promoted and is to return to Japan.

* *

A new society has been formed in Peking of returned students for the purpose of explaining foreign politics and questions dealing with the war and having special significance for China. Pamphlets and lectures will be issued from time to time. Among those who are members of the society are Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Law Codification Commission, V. K. Ting, Chief of the Geological Bureau in the Ministry of Agriculture, Carson Chang, Secretary to the President, Hsu Hsin-loh, Vice-Manager of the Peking branch of the Bank of China, and Yih Ching-hsin, Chief of the Assay Office in the Ministry of Finance.

* *

Peking, August 24, 1918.

Plans For Liberty Bond Drive

The American Liberty Loan Committee, elected recently at a meeting of Americans in Shanghai to handle the Fourth Liberty Loan, met on Thursday, August 28, and elected from their number a permanent Liberty Loan Executive Committee to handle the forthcoming loan as well as any other that may be held during the duration of the war. The Committee appointed is composed of the following: W. C. Sprague, chairman, J. H. Dollar, A. R. Hagar, W. T. Findley, J. W. Gallagher, A. B. Rosenfeld, T. F. Cobbs and B. C. Haile. This Committee met on Friday, August 30, to perfect plans for the campaign. According to information received from Washington the Fourth Liberty Bond issue will amount to G.\$6,000,000,000 at 4½ per cent interest. The Drive will begin on September 28 and will end October 19. An arrangement will be made with the International Banking Corporation and other banks in the Settlement whereby bonds may be purchased in ten monthly installments.

Formal Opening!

The Wing On Co.

(Shanghai) Ltd.

begs to announce that their mammoth Department Store on Nanking and Chekiang Roads will be ready for inspection and patronage of the public on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

INSPECT OUR HUGE STOCKS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE !

They comprise the best products of the ALLIES available.

Our special BUYING facilities, coupled with our SMALL PROFIT and QUICK TURNOVER policy enable us to supply all articles at an exceptionally low price.

Visit our various departments and be convinced—you are under no obligation to purchase.

**QUALITY—FAIR VALUE—CIVILITY
AND PROMPTNESS**

Telephones	{	2727	}	General Office and Departments
Central		2728		
		2729		

Delivery Service to all Parts of the Settlement and French Town.

Orders from Outports will Receive Immediate and Careful Attention.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

August 21. The British launch a successful attack on a 10-mile front from the Ancre to the neighborhood of Moyenneville, capturing Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, Puis-deux-Aumont, Bucquoy, Ablainzeville and Moyenneville; they continue to advance as far as the Albert-Arras railway.—General Mangin's army, advancing to a depth of 3 miles, reaches the Oise and captures the important height of La Pommeraye, 650 ft., which overlooks the enemy's zones of retreat.

August 22. The British launch another attack on the enemy positions between the Somme and the Ancre.—The blows of the Allies continue on a front of 120 miles; British troops holding the sector between the Somme and the Ancre successfully attack the enemy positions on the high ground traversed by the Bray-Somme-Albert road, capturing Albert.—Between the Matz and the Oise the enemy, despite his resistance, is forced to bend under the vigorous pressure of the French; Lassigny has fallen; east of the Oise the French capture Carlepont and are on the Oise east of Noyon between Sempigny and Pontoise.

August 23. The Germans are in full retreat on both sides of the Oise and between the Matz and the Aisne on a front of 50 kilometers.—The French hold the southern banks of the Oise and Ailette from Sempigny as far as the railway from Couchy-le-Chateau to eastward of Selens; they capture the height of Plemont, one of the outer defences of Noyon on the west; between the Ailette and the Aisne they continue to progress east of Bagneux and west of Crecy-au-Mont.—The British capture Achiet-le-Grand, Bihucourt and the ridge overlooking Irles; 14,000 prisoners have been captured in 3 days.

August 24. The British capture Bray and surround Thiepval; they capture Grevillers and Biefvillers, reaching Avesnis-lé-Bapaume, on the outskirts of Bapaume; north of La Basse Canal they capture the old English front line eastward and northeastward of Givenchy.—In Albania the Austrians renew their strong attacks from the lower Semeni to the Heights of Mali Tomorice.

August 25. The British attack northward of the Somme continues; they capture Contalmaison, Warlencourt and Eaucourt, and northward of Bapaume they take Sapiques and Behagnies.

August 26. Australian troops capture Suzanne and Cappy and approach within 10 miles of Peronne.

August 27. The First French Army under General Debeney advances on a front of 8 miles to a depth of 3 miles, capturing Roye.—The French occupy Chaulnes, advancing 12 kilometers at certain points.

CHINA

August 22. Liang Shih-yi, who has just returned from the South, is elected President of the Senate at Peking, and Chu Chi-chien Vice-President.

SIBERIA

August 22. A battalion of Japanese infantry arrives at Harbin, where they will be stationed.—An official despatch from Washington states that in order to coordinate the efforts of the Allies in Russia, it has been decided to create two International Councils, one at Archangel and the other at Vladivostock; on the Vladivostock Council Great Britain will be represented by Sir Charles Eliot, France by Mr. Eugene Regnault, and Japan by Mr. Matsudaira; the American representative has not yet been appointed.

August 23. A portion of the Japanese troops under General Fujii's command arrives at Manchili.

August 25. Sir Charles Eliot, the British Plenipotentiary, arrives at Vladivostock.

JAPAN

August 24. Major-General H. O. Knox, Commander of the British troops at Vladivostock, and his staff arrive at Tokio.—At Uwajima, in Shikoku, a mob of several hundred burn down Suzuki's alcohol distilleries; at Kaijima Colliery, in Kiushiu, 800 miners riot and attack the colliery offices, demanding an increase in wages.

GENERAL

August 21. The Dutch steamer *Gasconer*, on a voyage from Brooklyn to Rotterdam with a cargo of grain and flour for the Belgian Relief Committee, is fired on and sunk without warning by a U-boat in Norwegian waters; 21 of the crew were rescued.

August 22. The U. S. Shipping Board announces that 10 ships totalling 51,700 deadweight tons were added to the American Merchant Marine in the week ending August 15.

August 27. The American Ambassador at London, Dr. Walter Hines Page, resigns owing to illness.—The U. S. Senate passes the Man-Power Bill, which provides that all men between 18 and 45 years of age shall be available for military service.

America

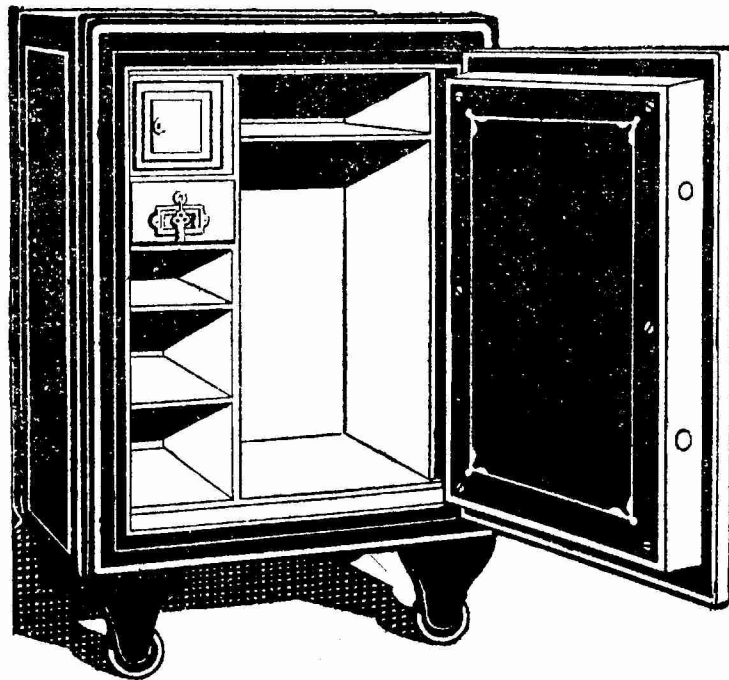
It has been stated that one out of every four hogs raised in the United States is sent to the Allies.

It has been approximately estimated that the forests in the United States contain 2,800,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, enough for ships, aeroplanes and all other war purposes for hundreds of years.

An urgent war order for sandpaper was recently sent to a large United States factory. On the following morning after receiving the order the plant had turned out eighteen miles of sandpaper a yard wide, entirely dried and cut for using, and delivered it to the railroad for shipment.

More than 900,000, young U. S. trained soldiers had been sent to France previously to July 1, and the utmost effort of Germany's submarine fleet resulted in drowning 291 of them. Approximately 3,092 of every 3,093 U. S. soldiers had crossed the Atlantic safely.

Herring, Hall & Marvin Fireproof Safes



Protection for those belongings that cannot be replaced if lost is best supplied by a safe which time and experience have proven again and again to be indestructible by fire.

Unfailing protection for your most valued possessions is a part of every safe manufactured by Herring, Hall and Marvin.

MUSTARD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

22 MUSEUM ROAD

SHANGHAI

Men and Events

George W. Jeffrey, of San Francisco, has arrived in Shanghai to join the staff of Getz Brothers & Company. Mr. Jeffrey is staying at the Kalee Hotel.

Victoria, B. C., has solved the burning question of what to do with the returned soldier by sending one of them, former Private Giolma, to the British Columbian Legislature. He was elected by a sweeping majority.

Dr. Herman Bryan, of the Medical Department of St. John's University, Shanghai, departed for Manila, where he has obtained a commission in the Medical Corps. Dr. Bryan was a member of the Pennsylvania Medical School before coming to Shanghai.

It is reported that W. R. Grace & Company, extensive owners of steamship lines and dealers in exports and imports, will open offices in Shanghai. S. F. Jones, it is reported, former agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Kobe, is on his way to Shanghai with a staff of trained men from the United States to take charge.

It is peculiarly appropriate that General John J. Pershing should command the American forces in France since he is a direct descendant of an American emigrant who left Alsace many years ago when it was a French Province and settled at Laclede, Missouri. Incidentally the town of Laclede was named after Pierre Liguette Laclede, a native of Bion, France, who was also the founder of St. Louis, Missouri.

Roy Chapman Andrews of the American Museum of Natural History, which is now conducting extensive scientific investigations in the interior of China, has written from Peking that preparations are now practically complete for an expedition into the interior of Mongolia. Mr. Andrews recently contributed an article to the REVIEW entitled, "Scientific Investigation in Central Asia."

The *Peking Evening Journal*, a daily newspaper printed in the English language at the Capital, has been closed by the Chinese authorities. This paper succeeded the *Peking Evening Post* which was started about a year ago by Dr. Gilbert Reid and was largely the cause of his difficulties with the American authorities which resulted in his deportation from China. Although Dr. Reid has not been connected with the paper for several months it has continued its pro-German attitude.

B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokio, who has been in America for several months making arrangements for the publication of a new magazine to be called the *Trans-Pacific*, has returned to Tokio. Accompanying Mr. Fleisher is Roderic C. Penfield, who will be general manager of Mr. Fleisher's publishing enterprises. Mr. Penfield was formerly connected with the *Tribune*, *Sun* and *Evening Mail* of New York.

The Advertising Club of China several weeks ago sent an exhibit of advertising material prepared by the Commercial Press of Shanghai to San Francisco to be exhibited in that city in connection with the recent convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. This week the Commercial Press received a letter from the Secretary of the Convention Committee stating that a large space was devoted to the Commercial Press exhibit and that it proved to be one of the most interesting features of the convention.

Dodge & Seymour of Shanghai, Ltd., agents for the Ford Motor Car Company of this district, is rushing work on an order for six Red Cross ambulances for the use of the American Red Cross at Vladivostock and one for the use of the French Forces at the same place. There is also a possibility that further orders will be executed for the British and Chinese authorities. The models are being built so that the ambulances can be converted at any time into machine gun carriages.

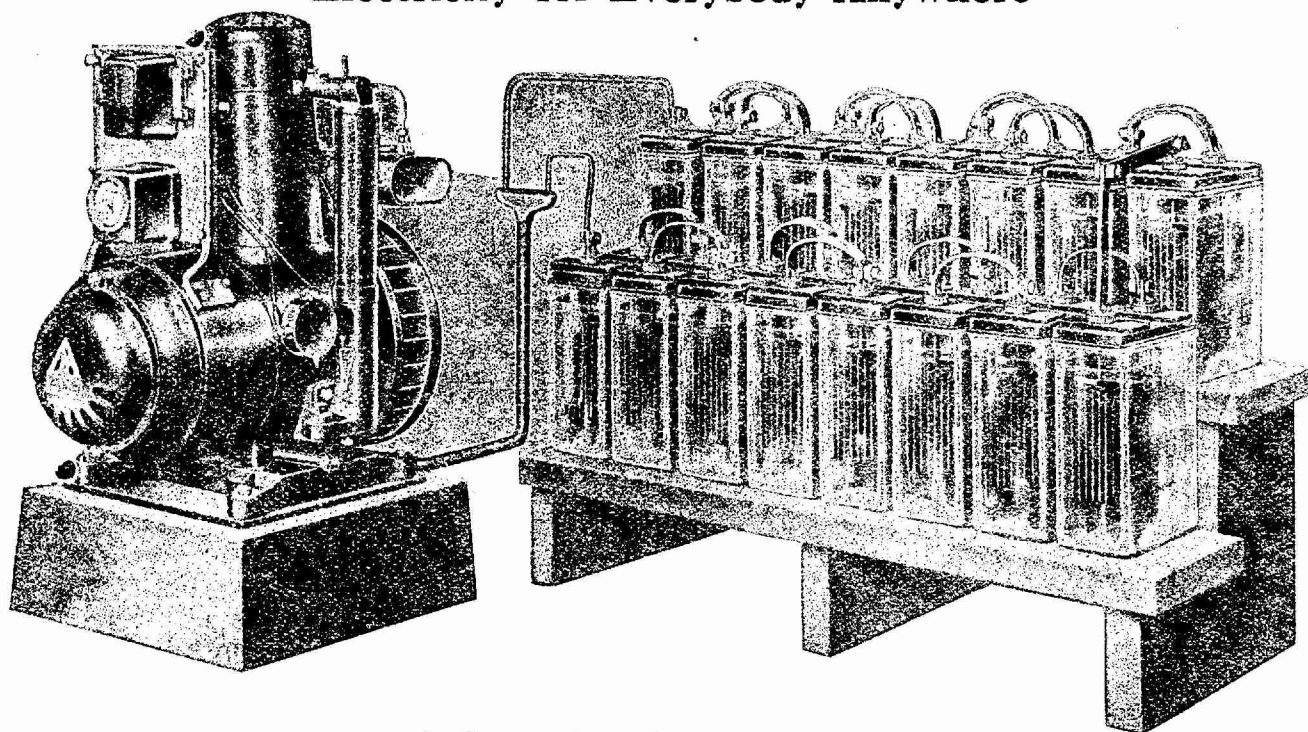
Rodney Gilbert, who has been engaged in newspaper and correspondence work in Peking and North China for several years, has been appointed American Vice-Consul at Hankow and will take up his duties at that place in a short time. In connection with his newspaper work Mr. Gilbert has made several investigations of the Hankow district and his appointment of American Vice-Consul at that point was doubtless due to that fact. Mr. Gilbert both speaks and reads the Chinese language. For the last few months he has had charge of the Shanghai office of the *Far Eastern Review*.

It has been reported that soon after September 1, the Chinese Government will begin interning the Germans and Austrians living in the country. The report stated that a list of the "most dangerous" has been compiled and that these will be interned first. Two internment camps have now been prepared. One is a temple with a thousand rooms at Miaefangshan, about thirty miles from Peking in the Western Hills. The other camp is at Nanking. Dr. Hawking Yen, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Wm. C. Dennis, American Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government, recently inspected the proposed camp at Nanking and pronounced it suitable for the purpose.

An interesting reminder of early American trade in China is found in a legal action in Boston where the Supreme Court will be called upon to decide the ownership of \$13,213 which has been in litigation for nearly a century. In 1821 an American ship returning from China to Boston was seized by Chilean revolutionists and its cargo confiscated. When normal conditions prevailed in Chile the United States demanded indemnity, and Chile paid \$70,400, the value of the vessel and cargo. The United States Government selected the late William H. Gardiner of Brookline to distribute the money among those entitled to it. He executed the trust except as to two Chinese, who are known only as Paqua and Moqua, merchants, and Thomas Furber of Boston, whose combined claims amounted to \$2,720.76. Several years have been spent in an effort to locate the whereabouts of the three persons or of their representatives. When Mr. Gardiner died the trust was transmitted to his son, who also has died, and the grandson and great-grandson of William H. Gardiner, Robert H. Gardiner and Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., are now custodians of the fund, which, with interest, has increased from \$2,720.76 to \$13,213. Since no legal heir-at-law has claimed the fund on behalf of the three to whom it is due, both Massachusetts and the Chilean Government claim it should be turned over to them. The present holders of the fund ask the court to relieve them from further responsibility as they have searched through the records of the Department of State at Washington and through the American consular service at Canton, China, and various other sources, for heirs of Paqua, Moqua and Furber, without success.

DELCO-LIGHT

Electricity for Everybody Anywhere



A Complete Electric Plant

Operates on Kerosine Oil but gives four times the light.

Write and ask us all about it.

FEARON DANIEL & CO. INC. SOLE AGENTS.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Harbin.

洋行

AMERICAN TRADING Co.

茂生

Head Office 25 Broad Street, New York

Oriental Branches
Shanghai Tokyo
Yokohama Kobe

Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road

General Cable Address: Amtraco

Agencies
Hongkong Tientsin
Hankow Peking

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies, Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies.

AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST FOR:

- "AGA" Co.—"Aga" Acetylene Lights for Lighthouses, Buoys, Railway Signaling.
- ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING Co., BULLOCK ELECTRIC Co.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing, Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generators and Transformers.
- BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR Co.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material, from Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.
- ENGELBURG HULLER Co.—Rice Machinery.
- ERIE CITY IRON WORKS.—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heater.
- INGERSOLL RAND Co.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Riveting hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers & Beyer Barometric Condensers.
- JEWELL EXPORT FILTER Co.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.
- KERR TURBINE Co.—Steam Turbines.
- NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.—Cash Registers.
- RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.
- T. L. SMITH AND Co.—Concrete Mixers.
- STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING Co.—Telephones for all purposes.
- B. F. STURTEVANT Co.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.
- UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE Co.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K." and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.
- UNITED SHOE MACHINERY Co.—Shoe Making Machinery and Shoe Supplies, Eyelets, Thread and Shoe Nails of all kinds.
- WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.
- YORK MANUFACTURING Co.—Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.
- PAPER MILLS.—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all Kinds.

TRUSCON STEEL Co., OF THE UNITED STATES (KAHN SYSTEM)

The Truscon Laboratories (Chemical Department)

Resident Engineer with American Trading Co., Shanghai

Orders for the latest issue or Yearly Subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW may be placed with the following Book Stores and News Agencies in the Far East: - - -

Shanghai Newspaper Stand, Nanking Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Edward Evans & Sons, 30 N. Szechuen Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, 11 The Bund	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road	...	...	...	...	Hongkong.
Brewer & Company, 31 Nanking Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Chinese American Publishing Co., 26 Canton Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company, 18 Peking Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Methodist Publishing House, 10 Woosung Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company	...	...	...	...	Kuling.
South China Christian Book Co.	...	...	...	...	Canton.
Astor Hotel News Stand, 7 Whangpoo Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Kalee Hotel, 25A Kiangse Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Tientsin Press	...	...	...	...	Peking.
Grand Hotel	...	...	...	...	Yokohama.
Kelly & Walsh	...	...	...	...	Yokohama.
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	...	...	...	...	Tokio.
Methodist Publishing House	...	...	...	...	Karuizawa, Japan.
Khoo Hock Tye	...	...	...	...	Penang.
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	...	...	...	...	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
The Range Book Store, 516 Range Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent, Wagons-Lits, Hotel	...	...	...	...	Peking.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent	...	...	...	...	Peking.
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	...	...	...	...	Peking.
The Tientsin Press	...	...	...	...	Tientsin.
Edward Evans & Sons, Nanking Road	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
The Commercial Press	...	...	...	...	Hongkong.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	...	...	...	...	Shanghai-Nanking.

All branches of the Commercial Press at the following points in China and the Far East: Amoy, Anking, Canton, Changsha, Chengteh, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hengchow, Honan, Kaifeng, Kirin, Kueiyang, Lanchi, Moukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Paoking, Paoting, Peking, Shinchow, Sian, Singapore, Taiyuan, Tientain, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yunnan, and during summer only at Kuling and Mokansan.

Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines: Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company.

Grand Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Yokohama.
Grand Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Tsingtau.
Yamate Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Dairen.
Hotel Pleasanton	...	...	...	...	...	Yokohama.
Chosen Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Seoul.
Tor Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Kobe.
Miyako Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Kyoto.
Oriental Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Kobe.
Bellevue Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Nagasaka.
Osaka Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Osaka.
Imperial Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Tokyo.
Palace Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Shanghai.
Astor House Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Tientsin.
Imperial Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Tientsin.
Excursionists Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Canton.
Victoria Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Canton.
Western Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	Canton.

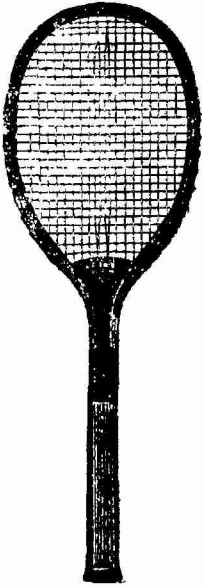
In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. —

"Miss Amerikanka"

MISS Olive Gilbreath, a young American woman writer, visited in Shanghai in June of this year on her way to Russia for the purpose of obtaining materials for a series of articles in American magazines. In spite of all advice to the contrary, she insisted that Russia under the rule of the Bolsheviks had no terrors for her, and departed for Harbin on her way to Petrograd and Moscow. No word has been received from her since that time and the world, at least the little part of the foreign world enclosed in Shanghai, is still in the dark as to her success in getting into and through Russia alone and unaccompanied by a mere "man" protector.

Although no word has been received from Miss Gilbreath of her second attempt to visit Russia, we now have word regarding her first experiences in that great country. "Miss Amerikanka" is the title of her new book which has just been issued by Harpers of New York. It consists of the series of articles which she wrote originally for *Harper's Magazine*. Miss Gilbreath since her youth has had a keen and sympathetic interest in the Russian people, from the Russian nobles to the peasant class, who strive hard for their existence. An American girl, alone, safeguarded by a Russian General and a Russian Attache at the Legation at Peking, commences her journey on a Chinese express northward to view the Manchurian plains and Siberia and after twenty-four hours the party arrives at the modern station of Mukden. After coming in contact with the bitter cold of the North, Peking seemed but a prelude while this seems a precipice. During the journey Amerikanka is separated from the only familiar people of her world, a representative from the Standard Oil Company and the British-American Tobacco Company. After reaching Petrograd and paying her etiquette calls at the Russian Foreign Office, Amerikanka is ready to experience all of the thrills she has connected with the long-yearned-for Russia. The attache, Novinsky, explains to her that to understand the Russian is to remember that the Russian word for beauty is *red*; and to read the Russian geographically means to see him against the background of an endless gray monotony. His conviction is that the Russian drinks and kills only because he is bored. The question arises to one's mind, where are these unkempt, ill-clad soldiers being taken without a guide, and the General answers that the steppe itself is a guide that never sleeps. After viewing Petrograd she decides that if Japan is a miniature, then Russia was done by a scene-painter, and nothing is small in Russia, not even the virtues or the vices.

America has much to teach Russia, as she has youth and muscle and is healthy and strong and never had "the courage of her destiny dwarfed as have we of Europe." Besides Russia having a few ancient ruins and crumbling cities to remind her of man's failure she also has many centuries of chaos and insufficiency. The educated man in Russia has but two openings for his energy, to manage his estate and to become a spider in the web of officialdom. There is no normal unrestricted outlook for him as there is in America because everything under the old *regime* was bound about with government influence. The most depressing feature of Russian autocracy has not been the visible thwarting



Men's

Tennis Shoes

(NEW STOCK)

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The store of quality"

SHANGHAI.

When you think

of
Szechwan Province
Think of
WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing

of individual life but the disintegration of the whole national fiber. All these centuries that grooves should have been laid in men's minds, there have been none. Russian women are far more practical and stronger than Russian men and to Russia it seems a good fortune to be born an American, but Americans must now realize their duty to Russia. The steppe has left Russia a great heritage—a belief in the brotherhood of man and the oneness of God, an immense social cohesion and a tremendous power for simplicity.

Women and Events

At an auction sale of personal adornments for the benefit of the American Red Cross, in Kansas, John Gaumer, a hardware merchant, sold his mustache which he had worn for forty years for G.\$29.65.

The U. S. Base Hospital built on Staten Island, in New York harbor, was recently opened without ceremony. The hospital was built in 100 days at a cost of G.\$3,000,000, covering a space of fifteen acres and having accommodations for 3,000 patients. A theater seating 2,700 is a part of the hospital and daily plays will be given for the patients. The Major in charge heads a staff of 650 doctors, nurses and order-

Roads And Railroads In China

CHINA is often called the land of wonderful possibilities, and the truth of this statement is nowhere more apparent than in the transportation situation. Here is a land with an area of one and a third million square miles, a population of approximately 400,000,000 and only 6,000 miles of railroad, or less than one mile to each 50,000 people. In comparison, the United States, measured by population, has one mile of railway to every 360 persons; and Australia one mile of railway to every 250 inhabitants. Measured on a basis of territory, the United Kingdom has one mile of railway to 11 square miles of territory as against three-tenths of a mile of railway to every 100 square miles of territory in China. The *Railway Age*, quoting from a series of articles published by *Engineering* of London, gives some interesting sidelights on Chinese roads and railroads.

While almost the entire Chinese Republic is suffering from a lack not only of railroads but all other methods of transportation as well, probably the most urgent demand comes from that territory known as the Great Plain. In area this tract is about 210,000 square miles. It supports a population of 132,000,000, or a little less than one-third of the entire population of China. The provinces comprising it are Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and Northern Chekiang. These provinces have a population of 625 persons to the square mile, the most densely populated territory in the world. The mineral wealth of this region should furnish sufficient reason for its development. Practically the whole of the western portion is one vast coal field with smaller coal fields in central Shantung and northern Chihli. As good measure a bountiful nature has added other mineral wealth such as ironstone, gold and silver. Within the same area wheat, maize, oats, tea, rice and silk are raised.

Communication of any sort over this immense area is very poor. The separate provinces are like watertight bulkheads in a vessel, each entirely shut off from the one adjoining. There may be famine in one province, plenty in another and no means of communication between the two. While almost one-half of the railway mileage of China lies within this territory, it is equivalent to only one mile of railroad for every 127 square miles of territory.

Water transportation in the Great Plain is confined largely to the Yangtze river, which forms its southern boundary. The Yangtze is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Hankow, 600 miles from its mouth. Above Hankow navigation is made difficult by shallow water and rapids. Small river steamers, however, run between Hankow and Ichang throughout the year and between Ichang and Chungking when water permits.

Handicapped then by lack of adequate water transportation Hankow should be connected by rail with Chengtu, the capital of the very rich province of Szechuan. Another line of railroad should link up the provinces of Shansi and Shensi with the capital of the isolated province of Kansu.

South of the Yangtze the country is less populous and more mountainous except in the province of Fukien. Railway construction in this region is less needed and would prove more expensive. The Great Plain can be developed at less cost and offers greater returns.

China is only beginning to meet her need of modern roads. Aside from courier roads Chinese roads are mostly footpaths. The upkeep of a road is made dependent upon the village through which it passes, the officials of the village being made the judges of what are "necessary repairs." As a result no real road maintenance has been attempted for centuries, and only in dry weather are these village roads fit for use. Over them goods are transported by such primitive forms of conveyance as muleback, donkeyback, and wheelbarrow. North of the Yangtze the cart is used and with this vehicle the Chinese farmer loads about a ton of goods. As the cart has a narrow two-inch tire this quickly adds to the disrepair of the road over which it passes.

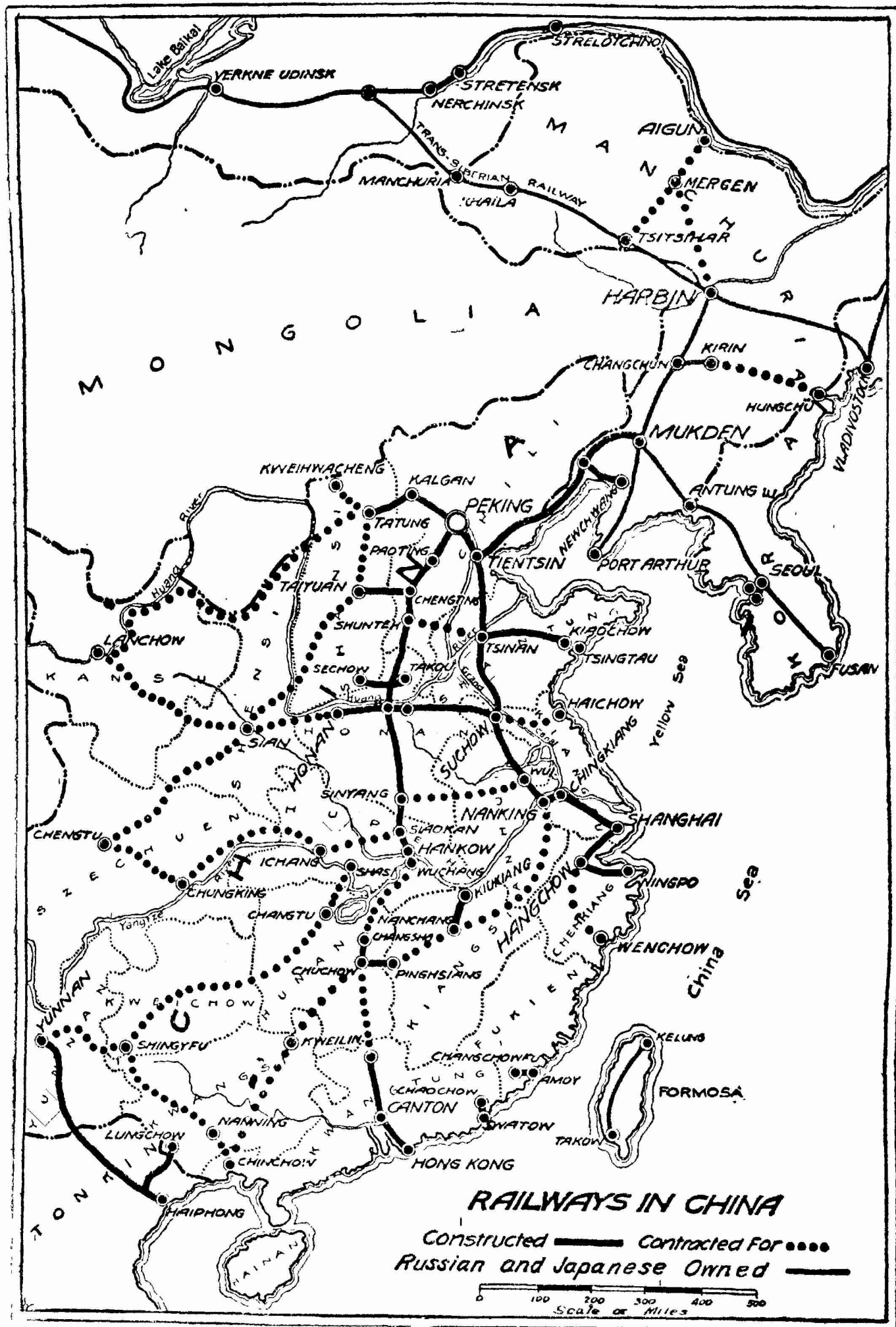
The wheelbarrow is another form of conveyance even more destructive of Chinese roads. It is usually unevenly loaded up to about 800 pounds and with a tire width of 1½ inches it does more than its part in cutting up the road. The Chinese wheelbarrow will seat 4 people, and costs the passenger about 4 cents a mile. It is trundled all day long by a coolie for the munificent sum of 12 to 16 cents.

It is interesting to note the cost of the various kinds of conveyance in China. The charge per ton per mile by cart is from \$.04 to \$.08; by boat from \$.002 to \$.004; by wheelbarrow, from \$.04 to \$.12; by mule, \$.06; and by railway, \$.004.

When we consider that labor cost is about one-tenth that of Europe, transportation in China is expensive, uncertain, and except on the railways, which are far too few, incapable of handling any large volume of traffic.

What China needs first of all is roads which can be used as feeders for standard gauge railroads. In building these China will follow the example of European nations which in developing overseas possessions have built roads to tax districts not prosperous enough to support a railway. Roads could be built on the Great Plain at an average cost of \$6,000 per mile. By using the present income of the railroad 800 miles of road could be built each year. If roads were built preparatory to railroad building at a later date in the hill country south of the Yangtze river, the mineral wealth of Yunnan province could be properly developed. At present this province is dependent on mule and coolie transportation, which is far from satisfactory.

With good roads and motor-transportation aided by the government, it is estimated that freight could be carried for six mills a ton. It would be easy to secure good motor truck drivers and mechanics at a cost of 22 cents to 30 cents an hour. Easy access to existing railway zones would have a high educational value, stimulate trades now fast dying out, make an end to famine and stop brigandage. If the Chinese government wishes to confer a real and lasting benefit upon its people it can make no better beginning than to embark upon a policy of road building. — From "Finance."



Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuechowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 280 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$457,388; and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

lies. The hospital is declared to be the largest in the world.

It has been announced that the National War Garden Commission of Washington, D. C., has offered prizes amounting to G.\$10,000 in Thrift Stamps for the best canned vegetables grown in the United States' war gardens.

As announced in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on June 6, the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross war fund total is now G.\$7,264,716.64. This is an excess of \$3,534,716.64 over the original quota of \$3,730,000.

Mrs. Hamilton Wright, wife of the late Dr. Hamilton Wright who took an active part in the conferences on the international restriction of the opium trade, has just departed from Peking where she has been doing much to arouse sentiment prohibiting the sale of opium. She has interviewed numerous officials of the Chinese Government as well as the British and American Legations and has succeeded in re-establishing an Anti-Opium Bureau. Mrs. Wright, accompanied by her daughter, will visit other towns in the same connection.

The recent war order of Provost-Marshal General Crowder commandeering for war work all men in "non-essential" industries, has already forced the substitution of women waiters for men in the leading New York men's clubs on Fifth Avenue and elsewhere. Some of the largest hotels and restaurants in the city have also changed their dining room staffs from men to women. Some of the clubs that have heretofore only allowed women on "ladies' day" will have them as daily waiters for the duration of the war.

More than a thousand women have been organized on a semi-military basis in Oregon to save the berry crop. The members are enrolled in the Federal Farm Specialist's office as ready to go in squads to various berry-raising districts upon call of the growers.

A summer school at Mount Holyoke College has been established at the request of the women's branch of the industrial service section of the Ordnance Department for a training school where health officers will be graduated equipped to train women war workers for their part in the contest between construction and destruction.

A message has been received at the National headquarters of the American Woman Suffrage Association at Washington, D. C., from Frau Elna Munch, wife of the Danish Minister of War, giving the names of nine women recently elected to the Danish Parliament.

M. C. P.

Correspondence

Amusement Gardens for Soochow

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

There are four or five public gardens in Shanghai but there are none in Soochow. The people of Soochow who visit Shanghai attend these places and when they return home they tell their friends of the plays they have seen and of the excellent dinners that were served for the moderate sum of fifty cents. Many persons have attempted to open a public amusement garden in Soochow, but the Governor will not allow it. Then the promoters went to the Japanese

settlement at the Pan Gate and the Japanese gave permission for constructing such a garden. But it is not well built and is not profitable.

KIANG DIA-CHUN

Soochow, China, August 26.

The Sun Company, Ltd.

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:

As a reader of MILLARD'S REVIEW, I desire to express my appreciation of the paper. It is a periodical without a single dull page and in my opinion should be read by every person in the Orient who understands the English language.

CHOY WAI-MAN

Hongkong, August 19, 1918.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Opposes Gold Currency Scheme

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Shanghai)

Our financial authority has no other talent except borrowing and be a dirty accomplice to the Japanese Tortoise (Nishihara). We must congratulate him on the success of discovering a new and unprecedented scheme to start a gold currency, which is based on the notes of the Bank of Chosen. This is certainly extraordinarily unusual. In India, it is said, silver and rupee is used to represent gold and the actual gold reserve is deposited in London. Now our gold currency is represented by paper and the gold reserve is Japanese paper. China's new gold currency will therefore be lower in value than the gold currency of India. This is why the Peking officials are placing China on an equal footing with the land of Chosen.

Stop Internal Strife

From the "Sin Wan Pao," Shanghai

A Peking telegram says that Tuan Chi-jui has been let in by the Japanese because no record was kept of the conversation between him and the Japanese Minister regarding the situation in Manchuria, and that for this reason Tuan has come to an awakening. The Tuan party is represented by the report as being determined to change their attitude so that the whole country may present a united front to the foreign Powers. Is it really possible for the war party to realise the true state of affairs? For more than a year the war party has been insisting on carrying on the internal war, thus throwing the whole country into perpetual confusion. If this party would now repent there is some hope in our hopeless situation. But repentance must be shown in actual deeds. For instance, if Tuan really repents of his foreign policy he should now go about it in a new spirit. Furthermore, if he really repents of his policy regarding internal affairs, he should at once stop the internal war and devise a means to reunite the country. If he should continue to use nothing but empty promises we fear he will no longer be trusted by the country. To stop the internal strife and to devote all our energy to international questions is our only salvation. Whether Tuan has repented of his acts we will judge by his future action.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

— 10 —

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

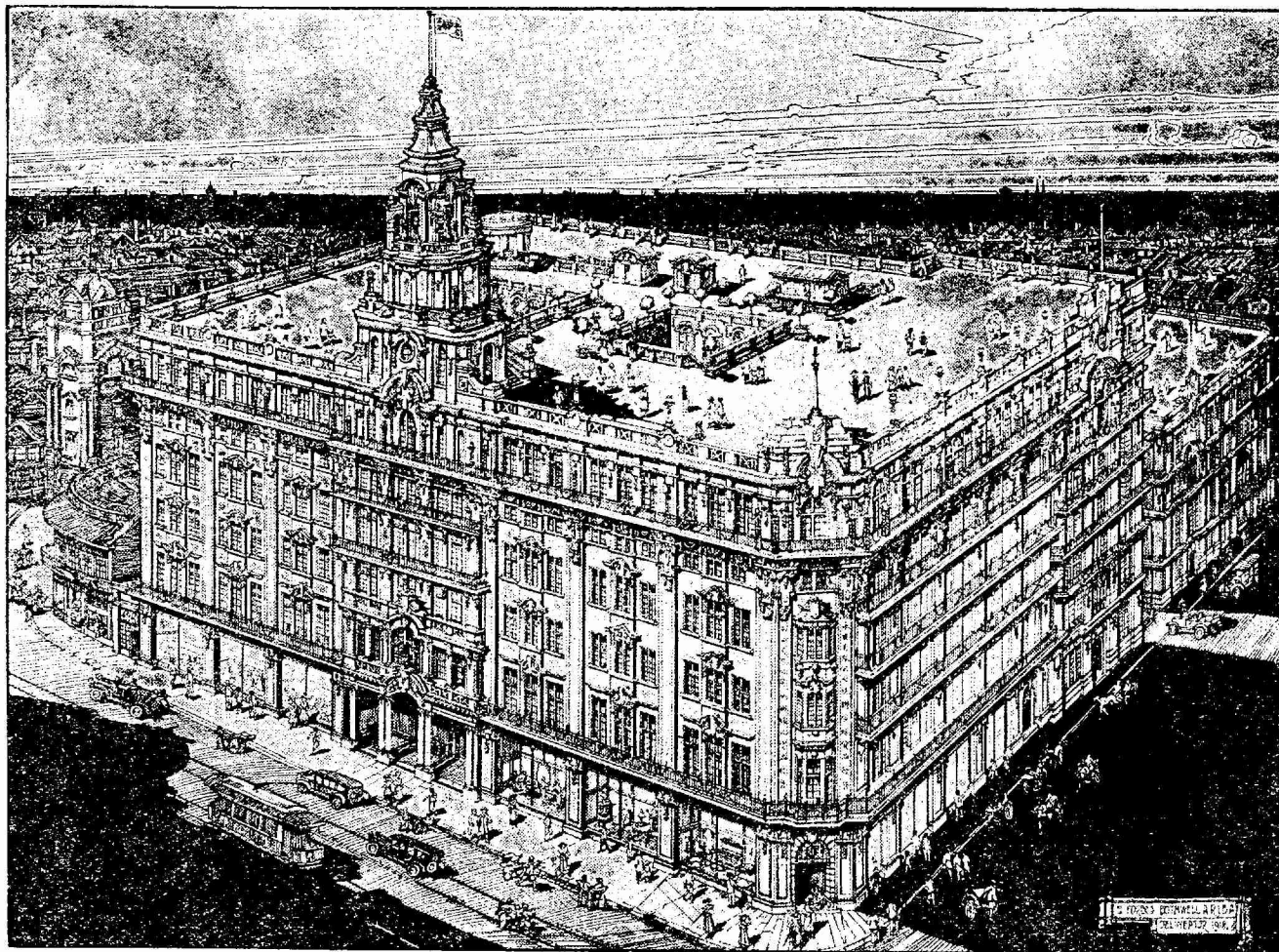
THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ku Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Shanghai's New Department Store



The above picture is a likeness of the new Wing On Department Store which will be formally opened for business next week. This store, together with the new hotel which stands alongside, cost in excess of Mex. \$800,000. The stock, which includes much foreign merchandise, invoices at well above Tls. 1,000,000, which in these days of high exchange is equivalent to much more than a million dollars in U. S. Currency. About ninety per cent of the foreign merchandise carried was purchased in the United States.

History of China's Efforts at Currency Reform

BY TSAO JU-LING, MINISTER OF FINANCE, PEKING.

In view of the attempt recently made to establish a "Made-in-Japan-Gold-Note-Currency" in China and of the imminence of a reorganization of the Consortium Powers' Banks for the purpose of currency and industrial reform in China, this article, which is a translation of an official document, is of unusual interest. This is the first appearance of the article in the English language.

THE physician must ascertain the symptoms of his patient before he is able to prescribe. Likewise it is necessary to examine China's currency conditions in order to be able to frame a sound scheme for currency reform.

Let us first consider the condition of metallic currency in China. During the Chow and Chen dynasties (B. C. 1122 to B. C. 206) brass cash was the only currency circulated in the country. It was

used by all of the succeeding dynasties, but every new emperor minted new cash bearing his own title. Round in form, the cash had a square hole in the center, and its diameter and weight usually differed. Those minted during the second year of Emperor Shun Chih, or A.D. 1645, weighed as much as 2 mace and 2 candareens. Light ones made during Kwang-hsu's reign or between 1875 and 1909 weighed only 6 candareens. All of these were 1-cash pieces, but big cash, such as 5-cash and 10-cash pieces, were also coined (during the Taiping rebellion). The brass cash, however, gradually disappeared because of illicit melting since the introduction of copper coins, and their minting was accordingly stopped. As the value of brass has recently risen, a large amount of the remaining cash is being melted. Brass cash is becoming rarer and rarer every day in the Treaty Ports and important cities having good facilities of communication, but they may still be found in interior places. The exact amount of brass cash in circulation at the present cannot be ascertained.

THE COPPER COIN

Copper coins (10-cash pieces) were first minted in Kwangtung in 1900. The following year, when

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Ex-press	Fast	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Night Ex-press	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Fast	3rd & 4th	Fast	Ex-press	Local	Night Ex-press
		R.	R.		R.		Local	R. S.			Local	R.		R.	R.		R. S.
Shanghai North... dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	Peking... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Soochow... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	T.P.R.	..
Wushu... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	Second Day	..
Hangchow... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	Taiwanfu... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	..	..
Tanyang... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	Pukow... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	..	..
Chinkiang... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06	Nanking... dep.	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	14.30	15.35	23.00	..
Nanking... arr.	11.19	14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50	Chinkiang... dep.	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00	..
Pukow... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..	Tanyang... dep.	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..	..
Taiwanfu... dep.	..	8.18	Second	..	..	..	..	..	Changchow... dep.	7.00	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06	..
Tientsin Central... arr.	..	16.29	Day	..	..	..	..	..	Wushu... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	4.11	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..	Soochow... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	5.12	..
Peking... arr.	..	19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	7.00	..

R. Restaurant Cars.

* Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service.

S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

(Branch Line)

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts... d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	Shanghai North... d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	18.10	20.45
Kiangwan... d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57	Kiangwan... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	18.21	20.56
Shanghai North... a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	Woosung Forts... a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	18.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zakkou—Down

(Main Line)

Zakkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Ex-press	Local
		R.				R.						R.				R.	
Shanghai North... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14.50	15.50	..	Zakkou... d.	..	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Jessfield... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	..	15.06	16.06	..	Hangchow... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Siccawel... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..	Changan... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11.40	15.20	17.30
Lunghwa Junction... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..	Yehsah... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
									Kashai... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Shanghai South... d.	..	7.46	9.10	10.20	13.35	16.00	18.00	17.55	Kashai... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16.52	..
Lunghwa Junction... d.	..	8.16	9.40	10.53	13.52	16.30	18.29	18.12	Sungkiang... d.	..	9.05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17.40	..
Sungkiang... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..	Lunghwa Junction... d.	8.18	10.38	11.38	14.08	15.34	17.28	18.25	..
Kashai... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..	Shanghai South... a.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	..
Kashai... d.	7.40	10.23	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..									
Yehsah... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17.53	..	..	Lunghwa Junction... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Changan... d.	9.43	11.47	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	..	..	Siccawel... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Hangchow... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	..	..	Jessfield... d.	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Zakkou... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	..	..	Shanghai North... a.	..	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zakkou

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zakkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zakkou... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Kenshangmun... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zakkou... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..	Konzenchiao... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

it was found that cash became scarce and were not sufficient for circulation, an Imperial decree was issued ordering the coast provinces to imitate Kwangtung's example and mint copper coins. Soon afterwards various provinces flooded the market with copper coins, which were first intended as a substitute for cash. But the basic trouble was that there is no legal ratio between cash and dollar and cash and tael, the exchange rate being controlled by factors of supply and demand of copper and silver. As a result, these three kinds of currency, silver, copper coin and brass cash, have no connection with each other so far as their ratio of value is concerned. There is no system to regulate these three kinds of currency, which ought to come under one fixed ruling.

At first the Government promulgated a set of regulations ordering that 100 copper coins should be equal to one dollar and that one copper coin should represent 10 brass cash, intending as it did to use copper coins as token coins for the silver dollar. Failing to understand the underlying principles governing the standard coin and the token coin and to take steps to maintain the legal ratio by ordering the National Bank to exchange cash for copper coins or *vice versa* at fixed legal rates, the Government did not put any restriction on the amount to be circulated and the amount to be minted. Confusion accordingly set in. Copper coins were minted by as many as seventeen mints at the same time. Since the establishment of the Republic, only eight mints have been retained. The Chunking (Szechuan) Mint has coined 200-cash, 50-cash, 100-cash, 20-cash and 5-cash copper coins, although the 10-cash coin is universally minted by all the existing mints in China. On the average, 130 10-cash copper coins are equal to a silver dollar in value at the present time.

THE SILVER TAEI

The employment of silver as a currency in China commenced in the Sung Dynasty (A. D. 960). Sycee "shoes"* and not coins were minted of silver and then circulated. This practice continued even during the latter period of the Tsing Dynasty. Sycee shoes were calculated according to weight, regardless of pieces, and there was no legal ratio between silver tael and cash. Different sycee values, however, existed, owing to the difference in fineness, which has consequently caused great confusion. For instance, there are seven different kinds of silver tael in Peking, and six different kinds of tael in Shanghai. Some taels, like the Shanghai tael, is fictitious, as no Shanghai tael sycee has ever been minted and it is used merely for calculations. Since the introduction of silver coins the use of taels has not been so prevalent as before. (The Kuping tael is regarded as more universal than the other taels because the Government in the Tsing Dynasty used it in all official transactions). But since the establishment of the Republic, all public funds have been received and disbursed in dollars, and not in taels. Some interior places, however, are still using taels, and traders in Shanghai and Hankow are also using taels. There are 65 different kinds of the silver tael used in China.

THE SILVER DOLLAR

The first Chinese silver dollar was minted in Tibet in the 5th year of Chien-lung (1793). After

* So called because of the peculiar form of the minted bullion, which resembled a shoe.

the commencement of trade with foreign countries, foreign dollars were imported into China, first into Kwangtung, then Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien and other coast provinces, and finally into Tibet. Minting of silver dollars on a big scale began in 1892 in Kwangtung. The dollar was called Kwang Hsu Yuan Pao (Kwang Hsu precious coin), weighing 73 candareens tsao-ping tael. Other provinces followed the example and minted dollars, but the weight and fineness of dollars coined by various provinces differed, thereby causing confusion. In 1904 an effort was made to unify the weight and fineness, and an edict was issued authorizing the establishment of a head mint at Tientsin to unify the different forms of dollars. The establishment of the head mint was completed two years later. Some high officials, including Chang Chih-tung, advocated the minting of one-tael dollars, but the suggestion was not adopted by the Emperor. In May 1911 a law was promulgated fixing 7 mace and 2 candareens as the standard dollar. The Head Mint at Tientsin consequently submitted to the Court the design of the new standard dollar, and engraved the steel dies for minting new dollars. The minting of standard dollars by the Nanking and the Wuchang Mints commenced in June of 1911, and these dollars were expected to be issued five months later when the new currency law was to be enforced. The revolution, however, broke out on October 10, and the standard dollars were used to pay the republican soldiers, and thus circulated earlier than was expected. Later, Szechuan minted the Ta-Han-Yen-Pi or the silver coin of the Great Han. In February of 1913 the National Coinage Law was published. In December, the Head Mint minted dollars containing 89 per cent of pure silver instead of 90 per cent as in the Tsing dollar.

According to the available figures, old-style dollars minted amount to \$250,000,000. The average dollar contains about 64 candareens Kuping tael of silver, and some of the old dollars minted in Kwangtung and Tientsin contain a smaller percentage due to incomplete assaying. The mints sell their dollars to the banks according to market prices. The Chinese dollar therefore becomes itself a commodity instead of a medium of exchange for commodities. Both foreign banks and big Chinese establishments usually use taels. Foreign dollars have been gradually imported into China, and it is impossible to ascertain their amount in view of the fact that a large number of them have been melted. But it is certain that the amount of these dollars in circulation cannot be more than that of Chinese minted dollars.

SILVER PIECES OR DIMES

The first dime was minted in 1895 in Kwangtung and Hupeh. Although it ought to be considered as a token coin, it was used as a commodity. Its value fluctuated subject to supply and demand, although in 1908 the Finance Board secured the Imperial sanction to the promulgation of the regulations providing that one dollar should equal ten dimes or 100 10-cash copper coins or 1,000 brass cash, all in decimal progression, but the regulations were never actually carried out. Different rates for the exchange of dimes into dollars or copper coins will have to be fixed from time to time. At present, for instance, one silver dollar exchanges for 11 dimes and 1 dime for

Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuehowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$457,388; and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

lies. The hospital is declared to be the largest in the world.

It has been announced that the National War Garden Commission of Washington, D. C., has offered prizes amounting to G.\$10,000 in Thrift Stamps for the best canned vegetables grown in the United States' war gardens.

As announced in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on June 6, the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross war fund total is now G.\$7,264,716.64. This is an excess of \$3,534,716.64 over the original quota of \$3,730,000.

Mrs. Hamilton Wright, wife of the late Dr. Hamilton Wright who took an active part in the conferences on the international restriction of the opium trade, has just departed from Peking where she has been doing much to arouse sentiment prohibiting the sale of opium. She has interviewed numerous officials of the Chinese Government as well as the British and American Legations and has succeeded in re-establishing an Anti-Opium Bureau. Mrs. Wright, accompanied by her daughter, will visit other towns in the same connection.

The recent war order of Provost-Marshal General Crowder commandeering for war work all men in "non-essential" industries, has already forced the substitution of women waiters for men in the leading New York men's clubs on Fifth Avenue and elsewhere. Some of the largest hotels and restaurants in the city have also changed their dining room staffs from men to women. Some of the clubs that have heretofore only allowed women on "ladies' day" will have them as daily waiters for the duration of the war.

More than a thousand women have been organized on a semi-military basis in Oregon to save the berry crop. The members are enrolled in the Federal Farm Specialist's office as ready to go in squads to various berry-raising districts upon call of the growers.

A summer school at Mount Holyoke College has been established at the request of the women's branch of the industrial service section of the Ordnance Department for a training school where health officers will be graduated equipped to train women war workers for their part in the contest between construction and destruction.

A message has been received at the National headquarters of the American Woman Suffrage Association at Washington, D. C., from Frau Elna Munch, wife of the Danish Minister of War, giving the names of nine women recently elected to the Danish Parliament.

M. C. P.

Correspondence

Amusement Gardens for Soochow

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

There are four or five public gardens in Shanghai but there are none in Soochow. The people of Soochow who visit Shanghai attend these places and when they return home they tell their friends of the plays they have seen and of the excellent dinners that were served for the moderate sum of fifty cents. Many persons have attempted to open a public amusement garden in Soochow, but the Governor will not allow it. Then the promoters went to the Japanese

everywhere without restriction. Token coins such as half-yuan, 20-cent pieces and 10-cent pieces have also been minted, and the design dies have been issued by the Head Mint to various mints in the country.

2. Weight and fineness fixed. The fineness has been fixed at 89 per cent of pure silver, and each dollar is to weigh 72 candareens Kuping tael. The net amount of silver therein contained is 64.08 candareen. The maximum variation in weight and fineness allowed is 3/1000. Dollars which are found to exceed this variation will have to be re-minted. All the mints send specimen dollars to the Ministry of Finance to be assayed and tested. The banks on receiving new dollars will also be required to send specimen dollars to the Ministry to be assayed.

3. The maintenance of decimal progression. The mint was prohibited by the new National Coinage Law from over-producing standard coins. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications were also ordered to exchange standard coins at legal rates. The policy of the Government is to enforce this law gradually. Chihli has been selected as the first district for the circulation of standard coins in the first period. The second period covers Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhui, Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung, and in the third period the law will be enforced in Shensi, Kansu, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Yunnan, and in the fourth period it will be introduced into the Three Manchurian provinces, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Szechuan, Sinkiang, Mongolia and Tibet.

4. Abolition of the market rate of standard coins. This aimed at the elimination of fluctuation. Formerly the coins were treated as goods, having market prices. It was because the dollars in circulation varied in fineness and weight, and because the Government used taels in public transactions. Now the coins have been somewhat unified, and the Government at present allows the people to bring silver to the mint and, on payment of six candareens per dollar as minting expenses, they can obtain dollars in exchange for silver. In consequence, it is hoped that market fluctuations will be done away with. The market prices of old-style dollars are now gradually coming to the same level as the legal rate.

5. The Government is recalling old dollars and destroying them. The different mints in the country up to February of 1918 had minted altogether 184,946,487 pieces of one-yuan new dollars, and destroyed 51,679,151 old dollars. They have minted 558,401 pieces of half-yuan new dollars, 1,441,973 20-cent new pieces, 2,391,967 10-cent pieces.

THE NECESSITY OF HAVING GOLD NOTES

Although it is necessary for China to adopt the gold standard, she will have, however, to consider the difficulties of carrying out such a measure. Firstly, China herself does not produce much gold and does not have much gold. It would therefore be hard to mint gold coins immediately. Secondly, the normal ratio between gold and silver is disturbed by the European War and it is not expedient to fix a legal ratio now. Under the circumstances it is imperative to make some modifications in the methods of carrying out our program. We will eventually adopt the suggestions made by the former American Secretary of Finance and those of Dr. Vissering, but we will modify them to suit the present conditions in China, and fix the gold unit

called Chin-yuan (gold dollar) at 0.752318 gram, equal to 2.01688 candareen Kuping weight. One-tenth of a gold yuan should be called gold "dime"; 1/100 should be called feng; 1/1000 li; all should be in decimal progression. The Government will permit the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to issue gold notes, for which they will keep a separate set of books in gold currency, and which are to be used in deposits, loans and other transactions. The banks should collect the people's surplus gold and accustom them to the use of gold currency. On the other hand, the Government will foster the growth of China's international trade and the increase of the circulation of gold notes so as to secure a big gold reserve. When the proper moment arrives the Government will declare the ratio between gold and silver and enforce the gold standard. Then the gold note or the gold dollar will replace the silver dollar, and the silver dollars may be gradually recalled or used as token coins of the gold yuan. The token coins provided in the National Coinage Law will, however, continue to be used as token coins of the gold yuan. No disturbance or panic will be created in the market by such a process, and the gold standard will automatically come into force.

UNIFICATION OF SILVER AND COPPER COINS

The removal of the present currency confusion and entanglements is the problem which must be solved before the adoption of the gold standard. The Government hopes to solve the problem by enforcing the National Coinage Law in order to unify the various coins. The methods which it proposes to use are as follows:

At present, although the Tientsin Mint is called the head mint, it does not have the real power over the other mints, which usually act independently, which fact is a serious obstruction to the unification of currencies. The first step is therefore the unification of the various mints, which the Government proposes to do. There are too many mints and we will have to reduce their number. Tientsin should be made the head mint. The Nanking mint should be moved to Shanghai. The Wuchang mint should be moved to Hankow. The Canton Mint should remain where it is. In consequence we will have three provincial mints.

In order to secure the confidence of the public in new coins, it is necessary to remove all doubts regarding their weight and fineness. So far all the Mints have strictly observed the requirements of the National Coinage Law. As a provision of additional caution, the Government proposes to establish the National Coin Assay Bureau. There is an assay office in the Ministry of Finance now, but its scope will be enlarged. It will be given more powers in seeing to it that the weight and fineness of all the new coins comply with the requirements of the law.

The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications will be appointed to circulate the standard coins and manage exchange operations such as the exchange of new coins for old ones, and may appoint other banks to do the same work for them.

UNIFICATION IN BOOKKEEPING

Some traders are still using taels in their book-keeping and transactions. If the said law is strictly enforced, there will come a day when the Government will be able to find it practicable to abolish altogether the sycee tael and the brass cash. The only thing

needed is the confidence of the people in new standard coins.

The Government will order all the public offices including the Maritime Customs to adopt the dollar only in their bookkeeping. The treaty nations will be consulted regarding the conversion of tael collections by the Maritime Customs into dollars at rates to be fixed by the Currency Bureau. The Government will require all commercial transactions to be recorded in terms of dollars.

CHINA'S PAPER CURRENCY

The use of paper currency in China began as early as the Sung Dynasty (A. D. 960), and continued in the Yuan and Ming Dynasties (1296 to 1628). The paper note used in the Sung Dynasty was called Chiao Tzu Hui Note, whilst in the Yuan Dynasty the Chiao Tsao and Pao Tsao notes were circulated. In the Ming Dynasty the Ta Ming pao-tsao notes were issued. In the Tsing Dynasty, Tsao Kuan notes were issued during Shun Chih's reign, and Pao Tsao notes in Hsien-feng's reign (1851). These were all state notes. The Government banks were established in Peking and other cities as exchange agencies.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

The policy of the Government is to stop provincial issues of notes and allow only the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, two state banks, to issue notes. The Government will order them to have adequate reserves in order to cover their note issue and to concentrate their reserves at six trade centers, namely Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Chungking, Canton and Changchun. Peking depreciated notes will be cashed as soon as the currency reform loan is concluded, when the Government will repay all its indebtedness to the two state banks in order to enable them to resume specie payment. Restrictions will be placed on provincial and foreign banks, and after a certain date they will not be allowed to issue notes. These banks may get notes from the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications for issue if they so desire. Such is the policy of the Government on paper currency.

Far Eastern Ports

The following information on the ports of Amoy, Antung and the Island of Formosa are extracted from recent reports made by the United States Consuls stationed there, viz: (1) Amoy, Clarence E. Gauss; (2) Antung, John K. Davis; and (3) Formosa, Max E. Kirjasoff.

AMOY.

SCARCITY of tonnage, high freight rates, restricted supplies of foreign goods, war prices, and disturbed political conditions all had a marked effect on the trade of Amoy during 1917, but the outstanding feature of the year was the high silver rate.

The Amoy district is an emigration center, from which hundreds of thousands of able-bodied males have gone abroad to the Straits Settlements, Burma, Indo-China, the East Indies and the Philippines. Their families, remaining at home, are largely dependent for support on the remittances made out of the earnings of their relatives abroad. In normal times these remittances, according to as reliable an estimate as can be

obtained, reached approximately \$25,000,000 silver a year. In 1917 they were 50 per cent less than normal. In the face of rising prices for necessities the result has been one of considerable hardship. The people dependent upon remittances were carried for a time by the native bankers, charging high rates of interest, but when loans were called at the annual Chinese settlement period early in 1918 they could not be met, and the present outlook is not encouraging.

In terms of United States currency the net trade of the port in 1917 shows an increase of \$457,169 over 1916; but considered in haikwan taels the trade fell off by 3,000,000 haikwan taels, or approximately \$3,060,000 United States currency. The discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that in 1916 the haikwan tael was worth \$0.8283 United States currency, and in 1917, with the high value of silver, it was worth \$1.02

ANTUNG

In general trade conditions were all that could be desired. The low exchange value of gold currencies facilitated imports, and the foreign demand for the principal exports—silk products, beans, bean products, and timber—was sufficiently strong to overcome the obstacles which would otherwise have arisen as a result of the high exchange value of silver. Crops were average, and prices of all cereals were abnormally high, thus giving the farmers sufficient increase in income to permit of their purchasing what they needed in spite of advancing prices.

The net value of the trade of the port of Antung increased by \$19,916,119, or 83 per cent, as compared with 1916. This, however, represents principally the greatly increased volume of through shipments from Japan to Asiatic Russia which passed through Antung as a port of entry during the first part of the year. Unfortunately, there is no distinction in the available statistics between goods which are actually consumed in this district and those which merely pass through by rail. Until such segregation is made the only guides as to the extent of the demands for foreign goods in this district are unofficial estimates.

FORMOSA

Taiwan's external trade is chiefly with Japan, more than 72 per cent of its export trade and almost 72 per cent of its import trade being with that country. The value of the exports of Japan, not including Chosen, amounted to \$52,590,201 in 1917, as compared with \$40,188,976 in 1916, while imports from Japan increased from \$24,688,024 in 1926 to \$33,770,635 in 1917. These figures are not exact, as some of Taiwan's imports from Japan are really re-exports of other countries' goods, and, to a less extent, some of its exports to that country are for trans-shipment elsewhere. Exports of sugar, alcohol, rice, salt and other Formosan products practically all go to Japan.

Trade with the United States showed a decrease, according to the Customs figures, but the apparent decrease in the value of exports is not borne out by the declared returns made on invoices, certified at this consulate. According to these invoices exports increased in value from \$4,898,719 in 1916 to \$6,931,011 in 1917. The principal exports to the United States were Oolong tea, camphor and sugar, the last-named commodity appearing for the first time as an

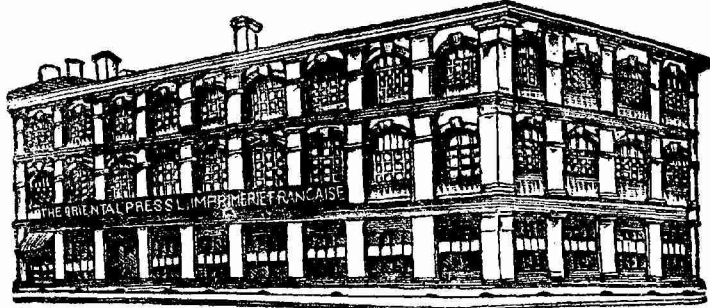
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity : Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. \$3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

Send your packages to America by

U. S. Parcels Post

Rate, a lb G. \$0.12

Weight limit..... 50 lbs.

Packages may be sent from Shanghai to America and from America to Shanghai by insured Parcels Post, collect on delivery. Insurance rate is G. \$0.20 for packages valued at \$50 and G. \$0.25 for packages valued from \$50 to \$100. Insurance is good for loss or damage and is payable at receiving office. Persons living in interior of China may send through Shanghai U. S. Post office by having authorized agent to attend to matter of receipt and delivery.

U. S. Post Office
Shanghai, China.

Peking Union Medical College Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM : The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION : All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS : Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING : Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS : Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR : The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

item of export to that country. The value of the Oolong tea purchased increased from \$2,968,484 in 1916 to \$3,654,566 in 1917, although there was a small decrease in the quantity—from 18,863,855 to 18,314,251 pounds. Camphor also showed a gain in value and a loss in quantity; 6,423,000 pounds, valued at \$1,902,924, were exported in 1916, and 5,089,000 pounds, valued at \$1,923,579, in 1917. Sugar to the amount of 29,523,200 pounds, valued at \$1,330,047, was exported to the United States.

Direct American imports into Taiwan showed a large increase, the figures for 1916 and 1917 being, respectively, \$379,322 and \$1,070,686. The largest item, as usual, was petroleum, which increased from \$200,977 to \$275,717. Condensed milk decreased in value from \$82,779 to \$76,037. There was a large demand for light steel rails and tin plates from the manufactures of alcohol containers, but on account of American export restrictions these were not obtained in the quantities desired.

American Representative on Silk Improvement Committee

E. A. Ericson, manager of Ville Bros. of Shanghai Ltd., raw silk exporters, was elected by the American Chamber of Commerce as the Chamber's representative on the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China. The appointment was made in response to an invitation extended to the American Chamber of Commerce by the representative of the Chinese Silk Guilds, and by certain foreign members of the committee. The International Committee was originally formed by the Foreign Silk Association, French Chamber of Commerce and two Chinese Silk Guilds, each contributing about Tls. 5,000 each and having thereby two representatives on the Committee. The British Chamber of Commerce later also subscribed Tls. 5,000 and were invited to send two members to sit on the Committee. It is only since the war that American interests have realized the importance of assisting China in the improvement of her silk, and last year the American Silk Association sent a representative, D. E. Dooty, to China who spent several months at the expense of the American Silk Interests in conducting lectures, moving picture exhibits, and practical instruction work among the Chinese in an effort to encourage improvement in the production of silk. In addition to this work, Nanking University, the American missionary school, has brought out to China two professors, Messrs. Woodworth and Reisler, who are conducting special classes in sericulture. Owing to conditions brought about by the war, America is now the largest buyer of raw silk in the world, taking upwards of about G. \$100,000,000 annually. Of this amount about G. \$25,000,000 comes from China. Experts who have made tests of China's raw silk report that a higher grade of raw silk is produced in China than elsewhere, the only factors preventing China from becoming a leading silk-exporting nation being ignorance and carelessness in rearing silk worms and in the mechanical reeling of the fiber from the cocoons. There is a probability that with American representation on the International Committee that the American Silk Association will extend still further assistance to China in her efforts to improve the quality and quantity of silk produced.

How High Silver Value Affects China Exports

During 1917 silver reached its highest value in many years, resulting in a contraction, or, rather, a limitation of business, for with silver at a high value the Chinese producer secures for his exports a correspondingly low price for his goods when sold on a gold-standard market in competition with similar goods from gold-standard countries; while, on the other hand, if he has money, his silver goes much farther than usual in the purchase of goods produced on a gold-standard basis. Theoretically, imports into China from the United States, Europe and other exporting countries should be stimulated, and to a certain extent they are stimulated, by the high exchange value of silver, although this may so depress silver prices received for Chinese exports that many lines of Chinese goods do not bring enough return to the producer to justify exportation. Unless China can sell its own products it cannot buy other countries' products at any price. During the past year there has been so strong a demand in the United States and other countries for certain raw materials produced by China that they have been taken in spite of high exchange and at almost any price in gold. The extraordinarily high prices paid in gold by the United States for its imports from China has not benefited the latter, however, for its returns in most lines of its exports have not been up to normal prices in silver, at least they have not been enough above normal to compensate China for extraordinary costs and expenses in other lines.—*Trade Report by U. S. Consul-General George E. Anderson, Hongkong.*

Trade Opportunities

The following trade inquiries of special interest to foreign and Chinese firms interested in the import and export trade of China have been received. Firms or individuals in China or elsewhere interested in corresponding with these firms may obtain names and addresses by applying to the Business Manager, MILLARD'S REVIEW, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. Please give Number of inquiry when writing.

No. 18—Philadelphia firm desires to communicate with firms in China desirous of importing steel products and machinery. State that they are exporters of the products of independent steel mills in the United States and also of machinery of all kinds. Letter-head gives branch offices in London and Kobe.

No. 16—Seattle company desires to communicate with firms in Shanghai and in other parts of China who are desirous of handling machinery, especially electrical power apparatus. Letter states that company carries large stock on the Pacific Coast. Company represents the following Eastern firms: Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., of St. Louis; Electric Machinery Co., Minneapolis; Roth Bros. & Co., Chicago; and Roller-Smith Company, of Bethlehem, Pa.

No. 20—A machine company of Boston desires to communicate with firms in China interested in wood-working machinery. Manufactures machines for use in lumber-planing, molding mills, box factories, car shops, shipyards, also used by manufactures of airplanes, cabinets, chairs, flooring furniture, pianos, talking machines, tanks, vehicles, wooden-ware, etc. Are prepared to quote for complete installations for shops or factories. Lists of various machines on file in office of the REVIEW.

Manager of China Electric Company Visits Shanghai

Clark H. Minor, general manager of the recently organized China Electric Company Ltd., is in Shanghai in connection with the plans of his company to engage in the manufacture of electrical materials. The China Electric Company is a combination of American, Chinese and Japanese capital formed by the Western Electric Company of America, the Nippon Electric Company of Japan and the Ministry of Communications at Peking. Although the directors have not yet definitely decided, it is probable that a large factory will be constructed in Shanghai within the coming two years. The company plans to begin manufacturing on a limited scale in temporary quarters in a short time. Mr. Minor will make his home in Peking. His family is expected to arrive in China within a short time. Mr. Minor is the guest of F. F. Fairman, manager of the offices of the Western Electric Company, Shanghai.

Work Started on Shanghai-Woosung Road

Work officially began on the wagon and automobile road from Shanghai to Woosung on Saturday, August 24. General Lu, Military Governor of Shanghai, turned the first sod and there was music by the military band, and the usual firecrackers. Woosung, which is located about 12 miles down the Whangpoo estuary on the Yangtze River, is Shanghai's "port of entry." The largest ocean steamers dock at Woosung and in order to meet a boat or accompany friends to the departing ship it is necessary to go to Woosung by launch or by train. With the road completed it will be possible to make the trip in a few minutes by motor car. The new road will also open up possibilities for motor-truck transportation; in fact it will greatly stimulate all phases of the motor business in the Settlement. Incidentally it has stimulated the sale of real estate in Woosung and also between Woosung and Shanghai.

The Big Three in Rubber

The three largest manufacturers of rubber goods in the world to-day are the United States Rubber Co., the Goodyear Co. and the Goodrich Company. They will divide among them during the current year G.\$500,000,000 of business. The rubber manufacturing industry is now enjoying its greatest boom. Sales are limited only by capacity. United States Rubber in 1917 reported sales of \$176,000,000, Goodyear of \$111,000,000 and Goodrich of \$87,000,000. On a basis of first five months of 1918, United States Rubber will do a business this year of at least \$225,000,000, Goodyear \$150,000,000 and Goodrich \$120,000,000. United States Rubber's business will run up to \$250,000,000 if it is able to fill its requirements for crude rubber. Goodyear's gross may run above \$160,000,000. Its business for first six months of the fiscal year, which ended May 1, amounted to \$66,000,000, a gain of 40 per cent over 1917. Continuance of this gain over full fiscal year 1918 would mean sales of about \$160,000,000. War work forms a very appreciable part of business of the rubber companies. In case of Goodyear the percentage is about 15, and the other companies probably do not vary much from this figure. A year ago the average of war business for these three concerns was less than 2

per cent. Among articles being manufactured by rubber companies for the government are truck tires, balloons of many types, gas masks, rubber boots, etc. The balloon department of Goodyear is making gigantic strides and some of the dirigibles now being turned out cost \$50,000 each to manufacture. The one big worry of the rubber manufacturer to-day is the curtailed crude rubber supply. Reduced automobile production concerns him not a bit. Manufacturers of tires are hard-pressed to take care of demand for automobiles built up to January 1 last, and capacity operations are assured on this basis alone. United States Rubber Company has sufficient crude stock to assure capacity operations up to September 1. Goodyear's supply will probably carry the company a little further, possibly until end of the current fiscal year. Goodrich is understood to occupy about the same position as United States Rubber. Probably 75 per cent of heavy rubber boot business of United States Rubber Company is now given over to government requirements. Much of the lighter footwear must also be put in the war classification. With increased tonnage of shipping available within a few months, and possibility of heavy importations of guayule rubber from Mexico, rubber manufacturers say there is hope of straightening out the crude rubber situation when the pinch arrives this fall.—From "Finance."

How Germany Bribed and Blackmailed her Steel Manufacturers

August Thyssen, head of the great German Vulcan Iron & Steamship Building Company at Vlaardinger in Holland and who before the war owned and controlled steel and shipbuilding works in British India, France and Russia, has recently issued a pamphlet which shows two things of special interest to the world. First, it shows that "Big Business" in Germany has largely lost its patience with the Hohenzollern promises of world conquest, and second, it shows the methods that the Kaiser used in lining Germany's major business interests up for the war. A copy of Herr Thyssen's pamphlet found its way into Great Britain and also to the United States and in America it has been reproduced with comments by the *Manufacturer's Record*, a leading business periodical. Some parts of the pamphlet are of special interest in China, for example, Herr Thyssen says: "I was personally promised by the Kaiser a free grant of 30,000 acres in Australia and a loan from the Deutsche Bank of £150,000 at 3 per cent to enable me to develop my business in Australia. Several other firms were promised special trading facilities in India, which was to be conquered by Germany by the end of 1915. A syndicate was formed for the exploitation of Canada. The working capital was fixed at £20,000,000, half of which was to be found by the German government. Every trade was appealed to. Huge indemnities were of course to be levied on the conquered nations, and the fortunate German manufacturers were by this means, practically to be relieved of taxation for years. These promises were made not only by the German Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, but were confirmed by the Emperor in addresses made before large private gatherings of business men in Berlin, Munich and Cassel in 1912 and 1913. I was at one of these gatherings and the Emperor's speech was one of the most flowery I have listened to, and so profuse were the promises he made

that were even half of what he promised to be fulfilled, most of the commercial men would become rich beyond the dreams of avarice." But—things did not go according to schedule and instead of world plunder in plenty, Germany's big business is now paying the price in taxes that practically amount to confiscation. This probably accounts for Herr Thyssen's pamphlet, for in it he tells how upon his refusal to make a proper subscription for German War Bonds, practically his entire works have been confiscated by the government.

Commercial and Financial Notes

With a capital of G. \$10,000,000, the China Mail Steamship Company has filed re-organized articles of incorporation with the California State authorities for a new company. The general object in view is to conduct a general steamship business for the transportation of freight, passengers and mails from the United States to foreign ports. The powers of the company will be of a wider scope and it is understood that it will build more ships and enter into the steamship business across the Pacific on a larger scale.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company this week moved into its new offices, a five-storey reinforced concrete structure at No. 7 Soochow Road. This company, which is known as the Shanghai Tramways, operates a street-car service over about twenty-five miles of the streets in Shanghai. The company is incorporated in London and began business in Shanghai about ten years ago. It now employs 1,250 people. The initial capital of the company was £320,000, while the present capital exceeds £450,000. When the service was first opened the company had 65 cars of the single truck variety, while the present number of cars operated is 167. In 1909 the number of passengers carried was 11,772,715, while last year the number of passengers carried had increased to 73,461,492. The receipts for 1909 were Mex. \$441,541 and for 1917 the receipts were Mex. \$1,258,857. The success of this company is in accord with the history of practically all other transportation methods in China that are efficiently managed.

The Pacific Coast ports are rapidly becoming the favorite route for merchandise bound to or departing from the United States. Even before the U-boats made their appearance along the Atlantic frontage the share which the Pacific ports had of the foreign trade of the United States was showing remarkable gains. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the imports entering through the Pacific ports in the nine months ending with March, 1918, were more than double those of the corresponding period of 1917, while merchandise entering through the Atlantic coast ports showed an actual decline. Imports through the Pacific ports in the nine months ending with March 1918, were 466 million dollars in value against 233 millions in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and those through the Atlantic ports 1,170 million dollars against 1,234 millions in the same months of last year; while in the case of New York the total for the nine months ending with March 1918 was 868 million dollars against 938 millions in 1917.

Wolfram ore is being found in the districts of Haifeng, Lufeng, P'u-ning, Kityang and Wuhua, in the Eastern part of Kwangtung province, says a U. S.

Consular report. At first it was found in small quantities here and there on the surface of the ground, but recently its existence in vein deposits has been established. The Wuhua district (old name Changlok) appears to contain the largest deposits of this mineral. A group of villages about Tung-ling-hsia, among which are Chiu-lung and Ho-tung, is the principal center of production. This particular area is said to cover 6 or 7 square miles and it is here that the ore is found in large veins, being combined with quartz crystals. It is claimed that over 2,000 booths have been erected as shelter for the people who have flocked there in search of "black gold," as it is commonly called by the natives. This area is about 50 miles northward from Hopo, the head of small craft navigation in the Kityang River. Other centers of production are Hei-lin in Wuhua district and Tai-yong in Kityang district. A large market center for wolfram ore is Waichow, and there is little doubt that much of the ore mined in this district reaches that place. With the development of the Wuhua and Kityang fields, Swatow's importance as a market increases as it is the natural port of export for these districts.

New Books and Publications

President Wilson's State Papers

President Wilson's Foreign Policy, edited with Introduction and Notes by James Brown Scott. New York: Oxford University Press. G. \$3.50.

President Wilson's State Papers and Addresses, edited by Albert Shaw. New York: George H. Doran Co. G. \$2 net.

Dr. Scott's compilation of messages, addresses and papers covering the period from the President's utterance of August 1913 on Mexican affairs, to the speech with which in April of this year he opened the Third Liberty Loan campaign, has a significance quite apart from its obvious importance as a depository of some of the most outstanding documents of recent American history. It affords, as perhaps no other publication of the sort has done, opportunity to view in perspective, not alone the President's policy, but as well his conception of democracy in general and his idealism as applied to the United States in particular. By the conjunction into which it brings the ante-bellum speeches of the President with those made during the period of the European conflict, both before and after the entrance of America into the struggle, his foreign policy is projected, not as an isolated phase of his Administration, but as part of a philosophy of government.

Mr. Brown has given wide latitude to his interpretation of "foreign policy," including in the addresses contained in his volume such general utterances as those delivered at the rededication of Congress Hall, Philadelphia, and before the Southern Commercial Congress in Mobile, both in 1913. He has followed a chronological sequence in the arrangement of the book, its documents falling naturally into the three categories of those composed before the outbreak of the European conflict, those issued during the years of American neutrality, and those written by the President as head of a belligerent nation. He has

made no attempt at a narrative commentary on the speeches and messages presented, but has supplied in every instance an admirably concise and illuminating introductory note, furnishing the "setting" for the address. To the general text he has appended Samuel G. Blythe's record of a conversation with the President on the Mexican situation; an authorized interview, dated 1916, with Secretary Lane on Wilson's Mexican policy; an article on the Mexican question, written by the President for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and the memorandum transmitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on the right of American citizens to travel upon armed merchant ships. The volume is one that every library should place upon its shelves.

One of the most comprehensive collections of President Wilson's State papers and addresses that have yet appeared is that of Mr. Shaw. In editing the volume and supplying an introduction, notes and a brief biographical sketch he has included in it the outstanding utterances of the President on matters of domestic and foreign import from his first inaugural to his address of last April in condemnation of the German peace treaties with Russia and Rumania. The book is of convenient size, and though the arrangement of its documents is not such as to give prominence to individual topics, it is rendered usable as a reference work by an analytical index. The specific addresses included in it are listed in chronological order in the table of contents.—*"New York Evening Post."*

American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship, by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick.

This book clearly outlines the facts as to immigration, America's unique problem and unadapted policy and proposes that, with federal protection to alien residents and protection from dangers of excessive immigration, there should also be the same courtesy of treatment and the same quality of rights to the Asiatics as are readily accorded to all other peoples. Only a small proportion from any country, say 5%, of those originating from that country and already genuinely Americanized should be admitted annually, and privileges of citizenship should be accorded to everyone, regardless of race, who thoroughly qualifies for citizenship. The first year of considerable Chinese immigration was 1854 when 13,100 persons were admitted from China. Previous to 1853 only 46 Chinese all told are reported as having come into the United States. The total Chinese immigrants (permanent) to 1883, when the exclusion acts came into full operation, was 290,388, returning immigrants included. From 1884 to 1916 it was 57,060. The number of Chinese in the United States according to decennial census, was greatest in 1890 when it was 107,488; in 1910 it was 73,531, of whom 46,320 were living on or near the Pacific Coast (and, we believe, mostly in the small towns and rural districts of California appurtenant to San Francisco, with not more than 10,000 in and near to San Francisco).

Columbian, Vol. II. No. II., Published by the Students of the Shanghai American School.

THIS is a handsome book containing an account of the progress made by the Shanghai American School. The Editor-in-chief is Miss Mary Caldwell, who deserves credit for editing this beautiful book so ably.

The book contains many pieces of poetry and prose by the Senior and Junior scholars and when we examine the merits of the pieces we find some of them really praiseworthy. A short poem entitled "Senior Class," by Edith Macgillivray, aged 18, is beautiful and well worded. The literary portion of the book is interesting and the short essays contained therein form good reading. The school is progressing and the beautiful pictures of the staff and students so profusely given show that they are healthy and happy. Physical culture is well attended to. We wish increasing prosperity to this institution.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

- August 28, 1917; Cause No. 674; Wen Tsung Yao vs. L. Kamsui; defendant's notice of motion.
- " " " Cause No. 676; United States of America vs. Charles August Krausch alias Charles Nelson; information; warrant.
- August 29, 1918; Cause No. 677; United States of America vs. Jose Ampil Diaz; information.
- " " " Cause No. 678; United States of America vs. Jose Ampil Diaz: information.
- " " " Cause No. 679; United States of America vs. Jose Ampil Diaz; information;
- " " " Cause No. 680; United States of America vs. Jose Ampil Diaz; information.
- " " " Cause No. 681; United States of America vs. Jose Ampil Diaz; information.
- " " " Cause No. 682; United States of America vs. Jose Ampil Diaz; information.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Kittel, Norway; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newman; R. S. Greene, Peking; F. A. Wallis, Hankow; E. D. Pearson, Chinkiang; Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith; T. L. Chown, Sydney; P. H. Benedict, Nanking; F. G. Hitchcock; R. C. Pierce; J. Gulbe, Woosung; Paul Jernigan, Nanking; M. S. J. Walsh, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Blanco, Shanghai; W. G. Holliday, Shanghai; R. J. Tabin, Hongkong; J. M. Tinga, Peking; M. D. Ewart, Hankow; G. Mowert, Hankow; G. B. Ott, Ningpo; J. B. Gutterwhite.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Van Lakerveld; C. E. Drayson; C. E. Padelins; N. Drayson, Wuhu; Mrs. W. C. G. Howard, Kashing; W. C. G. Howard, Kashing; W. J. Dume, Nanking; F. Blackwell, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Touse; Miss Rouse, Tsingtao; C. Raeshalm, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Fowler, Ch. Marges, Tientsin; W. A. B. Spoorenberg, Hongkong; Capt. H. Trowbridge, Shanghai; Miss J. V. Heald, Anking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Evanora, Harbin; Frainstein, Tientsin; Miss Fontaine, Tientsin; Miss Ashdown, Tientsin; Miss Colbatch Clark, Tientsin; Wong-kwong, Hankow; B. J. Smith; D. H. King; Mr. P. S. Beves, Peking; V. Dimitroff; C. W. Stocks, Changsha; G. Nyland, Hankow; Edwin E. Lane; Sorovin, Changchun; F. A. Larson; Holgersen, Tientsin; Leibovitch; S. Buiks; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Starling, Wuhu; Geo. W. Jeffery, San Francisco.